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ON AN ANGLO-SAXON CROSS, AT PRESTBURY,
CHESHIRE.

BY JAMES CROSTON, F.S.A.

"For oft the Cross near some lone chapel stood,
Beside the fount, or in the public way,
That whoso list might there kneel down and pray
To Him once crucified."

THE church of Prestbury is one of the oldest ecclesiastical edifices within the diocese of Chester, and the mother church of a parish that at the present time includes no less than thirty-two townships, forming a large portion of the Hundred of Macclesfield, and in its original limits embraced a tract of country forty miles in circumference. The fabric of the church has recently undergone a thorough repair, and during the progress of the work many sepulchral and other remains of an exceedingly interesting character have been discovered, not the least important being the fragments of a stone cross covered with sculptured ornament of Anglo-Saxon character, that go far to confirm the belief which the name—"Preost-burgh," the priest's burgh or town—suggests, that there was an ecclesiastical settlement or outpost here in pre-Norman times.

The portions that have been recovered and which are very carefully engraved on plate I., were found in different parts of the church, embedded in the masonry, and from the positions in which they were placed it is evident they had remained there for a period of not less than four hundred years. Of the fragments discovered, two formed part of the upright shaft, and the third belonged to the head, the shape of the latter clearly indicating that this interesting memorial of early Christian art, in its perfect state, was terminated by a form of cross and circle similar to those at Monasterboice, in the county Louth, in Ireland, and at that once splendid seat of learning, Iona, in Scotland. It is possible the remaining portions of the cross still exist in some other part of the building, though a careful examination of the walls has failed to disclose any trace of them. Those which have been recovered have been put together and placed on a stone plinth in the churchyard. The stone they are cut from is the very hardest millstone grit, which, from its colour and texture, appears to have been quarried out of the rocky promontory of Cloud End, on the Staffordshire border. Though

it must have withstood the storms of centuries before being consigned by the mediæval masons to the place in which it was found, it has almost defied abrasion, the rude ornamentation being well-nigh as perfect as when it left the workman's hand more than a thousand years ago.

The two pieces which have formed part of the shaft are covered with an elaborate carving of men and animals, intermingled with the interlacing ornament characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon period. The complicated folds of the coil are very perfect, and show considerable ingenuity in design, and the sulcas of the pattern is well marked, though the triquetra knot, so common to the period to which they are referred, is not represented. The design, which extends over the whole surface, without any bar to divide it into panels, as sometimes seen in contemporary examples, is enclosed in a plain narrow margin, with a simple roll moulding worked on each angle. On the upper part of what is now the south face of the shaft (fig. 1) are two draped figures—a man and woman apparently—standing side by side with their hands joined; beneath their feet, and partly involved in the interlacing scroll-work, is an animal resembling a boar. The reverse face (fig. 2) is, for the most part, covered with knots and interlacing braids in bold relief, but near the base there is the representation of a four-footed creature of fabulous form, with two horns, knotted, and extended in long flowing braids, that are made to interlace in various complications. The lower part of the west side (fig. 3) is occupied by the draped figure of a man with both arms outstretched, the space above being filled with the usual fretwork ornament in which the intertwining lines are deeply sulcated. On the opposite, or east side (fig. 4), near the foot, two animals are represented, one above the other, as if in conflict, and in the upper portion there is a curious ornament, a good deal abraded, but which, as far as can be made out, bears some resemblance to the Greek fret or key, with the indications of a twisted knot surmounting it. The fragment of the head which remains—part of one of the arms of the cross (figs. 5 and 6)—is ornamented on each side, and upon the edges, with the ordinary interlaced bands, with the addition, on one side, of a well-marked chevron repeated, and displays a small portion of the carved moulding that, in its perfect state, formed the circular halo or nimbus from which the arms radiated. The illustration (fig. 7, on page 8) will convey an idea of what the Cross may have been in its perfect state. The two fragments of the shaft that have been found measure, together, 2 feet 2 inches in height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ diminishing to 8 inches in thickness, with a width of 1 foot 4 inches gradually tapering to 1 foot 2 inches; but in its original state the entire height from the base to the top of the cross itself could not have been less than from 6 to 7 feet.*

In these sculptured remains we have a rich heritage of historical interest that may challenge antiquity with any of the earlier monuments of Saxon Christendom—a silent, yet eloquent memorial

* For the use of these illustrations, I am indebted to my friend, J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., in whose admirable publication, "The Palatine Note Book," they and this article first appeared.

that speaks laconically to the mind and the heart by the agency of its figurative imagery. In the present state of our knowledge of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, it is impossible to fix with absolute certainty the time when this interesting relic was set up, and it would be presumption to offer more than a conjecture as to the incident it commemorates, or the lesson its expressive symbolism was intended to convey. It is the fashion to describe all such remains by the generic term "Runic," a name thoughtlessly given, and one altogether meaningless; the word "rune," both in the Scandinavian and Teutonic dialects, merely signifying an alphabetical character. It is true that runes are sometimes, though rarely, found on such memorials, as in the case of the stone cross discovered in the early part of the present century in the churchyard at Lancaster, and which remained a puzzle to antiquaries until that learned philologist, the late Mr. John Just, brought his keen intelligence to bear and interpreted its meaning. Moreover there were two distinct alphabets of runes*—Anglo-Saxon and Norse—differing from each other as belonging to two different peoples, and two distinct periods of history.

It would occupy too much space to particularise the various hypotheses which have been advanced in respect to the origin and meaning of the interlacing bands, which form so distinctive a feature in the ornamentation of Saxon remains. The late Mr. Gilbert French wrote an elaborate article, the purpose of which was to show that these twisted designs were but an attempt on the part of the sculptor to imitate in stone the osier-work of our Scandinavian ancestry, a theory that is only a modification of one previously advanced, that it was purely Druidical, and derived from the ancient British wicker or basket-work (*bascuada*); † but in neither case does the reasoning appear very cogent. An opinion has been expressed that the inter-twining knot contains in its intricate devices a mystic symbolism actually Christian, while others hold to the belief that it partakes of the old Scandinavian mythology, in which the serpent played so conspicuous a part, with a Christian symbolism grafted thereon—a conclusion that commends itself to our judgment as the most reasonable and probable, remembering that the early Celtic teachers, unlike the first Italian missionaries, usually allowed the memorials of antiquity to remain, applying them to religious uses, and contenting themselves by marking them with the symbols of Christianity.

This very divergence of opinion, however, only goes to show how little we are acquainted with the condition of the country during that long interval between the departure of the Roman legionaries and the time when, under the iron sway of Duke William of Normandy, England was consolidated into the kingdom which we see to-day.

* The Anglo-Saxon runes are even more rare than the Scandinavian, only five being known to exist in Great Britain, viz., at Lancaster, Bewcastle, Hackness in Yorkshire, Bridekirk in Cumberland, and Rothwell in Scotland.

† Adde et bascaudas, et mille escaria.

JUVENAL, *Sat.* xii., v. 46.

Barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis;

Sed me jam mavult dicere Roïna suam.

MARTIAL, *Bk.* xiv., *Epig.* 99.

There is a long *hiatus* in which all is dim and shadowy and obscure, and on which the few records we possess cast but a feeble and uncertain light, so that in regard to contemporary events of even the deepest interest, we can only grope our way to probable conclusions through the obscure data of philological research. It was the time of legend and of fable, and of those Arthurian romances which call up memories of Caerleon and of Camelot, of—

“Sword and fire,
Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws,
The craft of kindred, and the godless hosts
Of heathen swarming o’er the northern sea.”

Yet through the broken memories of that far-off time we may discern some faint gleams of historic light. Dr. Whitaker affirms, that the crosses at Whalley, believed to be the oldest in the north of England, and which resemble in some respects the one just discovered at Prestbury, were erected to commemorate the introduction of Christianity into that part of Northumbria, by Paulinus, the Roman missionary, and that the cross at Ribchester, and those in the churchyard at Ilkley, in Yorkshire, had a similar origin. The statement is not capable of absolute verification, though there is, doubtless, a substratum of truth underlying it. Many of the events of that period have become so inextricably interwoven with the mythical legends and poetic fiction of our forefathers, that it is difficult to separate the grains of historic truth from the mass of traditional chaff. Not that the two things are necessarily antagonistic, for the respective lines, if divergent, may not be altogether out of harmony with the great central verity. As Tennyson says in his “Queen Mary:”

“The very truth and very word are one,
But truth of story, which I glanced at, girl,
Is like a word that comes from olden days,
And passes thro’ the peoples: every tongue
Alters it passing, till it spells and speaks
Quite other than at first.”

Our faith in the wondrous results of the preaching of Paulinus is not more profound than it is in the multitudinous baptism of his converts. It is commonly affirmed that he baptized in one day in that Jordan of Yorkshire, the Swale, “above ten thousand men, besides women and children.” We may be pardoned if we venture to treat the story of the Italian bishop and his miraculous conversions as little else than a mediæval myth—an ideal or æsthetic fancy gathered from a series of historic facts by emotional chroniclers, who seem to have been impressed with the notion that prosaic truth and poetic fiction should go hand in hand.* The monastic writers who delighted in the marvellous would naturally desire to magnify the labours of the friend and fellow-worker of Augustine, and to ascribe to his efforts, rather

* The improbability of the story is beyond question. Had Paulinus laboured from dawn to dusk—say for sixteen hours, without intermission—he must have despatched his converts at the rate of more than ten a minute to complete the ten thousand, saying nothing of the additional women and children; unless, as some writers, in their desire to disarm incredulity, have explained, that the apostle, having baptized ten, sent them into the stream to baptize a hundred, and so multiplied his assistants as the rite proceeded, while he prayed on the shore.

than to those of the ancient Christianised Celts, the evangelisation of the Northumbrian and Mercian Angles.

Though Paulinus, who, by the help of his patron, Eadwine, king of Northumbria, who had been admitted into the Christian church, had established himself at York, where there had been an ecclesiastical settlement in the time of the Emperor Constantine, his mission was but of brief duration, and its effects by no means permanent. When, in 683, Eadwine was defeated and slain at Heathfield, in Yorkshire, by his hated rival, Cadwalla, king of the Western Britons, aided by Penda, the king of Mercia, Paulinus forsook his post, took ship, and fled for safety into Kent. The victors swept down upon the country, advancing their forces along the valleys of the Trent and the Churnet, over the high grounds near Leek and Swythamley, and up the wooded ravines of the Dane into the "Frith" land. The invaders burned in their merciless greed of conquest—the invaded were maddened in the anguish of a struggle for very life. The special hostility of the conquerors was directed against everything that savoured of Christian worship. Northumbria lapsed into its former state of Paganism; and whatever glimmerings of light there might have been in Cheshire and South Lancashire were quickly extinguished.

The theory set up that the crosses at Whalley, Ribchester, and Ilkley, and by the same train of reasoning, that at Prestbury, were erected by the early Christians to mark the spot where Paulinus first preached the gospel in those several localities, may be dismissed as altogether untenable. What, then, was the event the Prestbury cross was intended to commemorate? Some thirty years before the arrival of Paulinus, Columba, with a company of monks, had left Ireland—"the Isle of Saints"—which had then been converted by Patrick, who is believed to have been a native of Britain, and had established themselves in the west of Scotland, where, at Iona, on the margin of the stormy Atlantic, they founded the monastery that for ages remained the asylum of British learning and religion. Columba was an agent, and the principal agent, in one of the greatest events the world has ever seen—the conversion of the northern nations, a conversion the more remarkable from the fact that the Christianity which he proclaimed to the Gothic and Celtic tribes was not presented in alliance with the impressive aspects of Roman civilisation. Long after the death of Columba, the community which he founded at Iona continued to ordain and send forth its bishops. In 695, Aidan, an ecclesiastic of the fraternity, with a band of Scots-Irish monks, on the invitation of King Oswald, who had then united Deira with Bernicia, and established himself with great power on the Northumbrian throne, crossed the border and fixed himself on the lonely sea-washed rock that stands out from the Northumbrian shore, where the Abbey of Lindisfarne arose, and from whence a religious system of native growth, and unconnected with the Italian mission, gradually permeated through the northern and midland districts of Britain—from Lindisfarne to London, and from the Lincolnshire coast to the marches of Wales. Northumbria listened to the preaching of these Celtic apostles, Teutonic heathenism was subdued, and in 652, the British

bishop, Finan, the successor of Aidan, was the recognised head of the Northumbrian church. From the church founded at Lindisfarne, Mercia received its Christianity.

The story of that conversion is full of interest, and it is one that is not altogether wanting in the element of romance. Penda, the old warrior king of Mercia, had held sway for nearly thirty years, and had carried fire and sword wherever his power could reach; his long reign was one continuous battle against the Cross—a time of overwhelming and crushing calamity. Bede describes him as an idolater and a stranger to the name of Christ, and Nennius adds "He was not baptized, and never believed in God." Ruthless and destructive was the conflict which this ferocious Pagan waged; he was relentless in the pursuit of conquest; five kings had fallen under his hand; and his people, partaking of the character of their prince, "squatted like ghouls amid the ruins of the old Romano-British villages and towns." But his day was drawing near its close. In the autumn of 655 he gathered his Pagan hordes for a last assault upon Christian Northumbria. At Winwidfield, near Leeds, or as Mr. Thomas Baines maintains, at Winwick, near Warrington, on the Mersey, he encountered the army of Oswy; a fierce battle ensued, in which the Mercian king was slain, and Penda and Paganism fell together. Oswy, the son and successor of King Oswald, who established Aidan at Lindisfarne, and who subsequently fell in the conflict with Penda at Maserfield, the modern Makerfield (as is believed) in Winwick parish, had a son, Alchfrid, who had married one of King Penda's daughters, so that the two royal, though rival, houses were linked by marriage. The young lady's brother, Peada, whom his father, Penda, after the annexation of Deira in 652, had set as under-king over the Middle English, visited the Northumbrian court for the purpose of soliciting the hand of Oswy's daughter, Alchfleda. He was received with kindness, and the Princess was promised to him on the condition of his renouncing Paganism. Alchfrid undertook to explain the hopes and truths of the gospel, and his persuasion won Peada over to Christianity. He and his attendants were baptized by Bishop Finan, Aidan's successor in the See of Lindisfarne, and on his return with his bride to his own kingdom, he took with him Diuma, a Scot, who was consecrated by Finan, and three other Presbyters of the same church to instruct and baptize the people. Diuma, who was the first Bishop of the Mercians and Middle Angles, came direct from Iona, and took up his abode at regal Repton, near Derby, the then capital of Mercia, his diocese being co-extensive with the kingdom, but, having no cathedral, he seems to have led a life somewhat akin to that of an itinerant missionary, gathering his converts into separate communities or churches, and placing each under the care of a spiritual teacher. It is recorded that his preaching was specially acceptable, and that during his short episcopate large numbers were led to renounce the abominations of idolatry. After the death of Penda, Peada continued his rule over the Mercians, though his kingship was held, not because of his being of the kingly stock, but as a gift from Oswy, to whom he was bound by the ties of his marriage and his Christian faith.

Thus was founded the church of the Middle Angles, and thus commenced that long and unbroken Episcopal line which, since the days of St. Chad, when the seat was transferred from Repton—eleven years after Diurma's death—has had its chief centre in the old city of Lichfield.

The general intent of a Cross was "to excite homage to the religion of Christ crucified, and to inspire men with a sense of morality and piety;" it is clear, however, that in the case of the Cross at Prestbury, the "graven imagery" was not intended, as in the case of the crosses at Sandbach, Bakewell, Eyam, Hope, Ribchester, and other places, where the *Agnus Dei*, the Evangelistic emblems, or the implements of the Passion are portrayed, to symbolise any of the cardinal doctrines of the Christian religion, but in all probability to illustrate some incident or event in local history, the interpretation of which it is doubtful if any ingenuity can now satisfactorily determine, the difficulty of a solution being increased by the fragmentary character of the remains recovered. That it had a meaning, and was intended to speak to the imagination, and to the mind and the heart, there can hardly be a question. What was the "sermon in stone"—what was the story that it had to tell? Was the sculptured monolith raised to mark the spot where Bishop Diurma, or one of his presbyters, in the seventh century, first preached the doctrines of the Cross in these parts, with the *Bollin* close at hand in which to baptize his converts? Startling as this suggestion may at first seem, it is by no means improbable. The peculiarities of its ornamentation go far to confirm the belief that it must have been erected at a date not much later than Diurma's time. The most prominent place on the face of the Cross is assigned to the two human figures standing hand in hand. May they not be taken to represent Peada and his wife, Alchfleda, who on their return from Northumbria brought the glad tidings of the gospel to the Mercians. In a position of subjugation beneath their feet is the representation of a wild boar—the traditional devouring monster that in the Aryan mythology was supposed to typify the "ravages of the whirlwind that tore up the earth," and which has its parallel in Greek mythology in the celebrated tale of the Calydonian boar that ravaged the fields of *Ætolia*, and was ultimately slain by *Meleager* with the help of *Theseus*, *Jason*, and other renowned heroes. The animal was sacred to *Friga*, the "mother of the gods" from whom our *Friday* is named, and its head, which has its survival in the boar's head that figures so conspicuously in our Christmas festivities, was a favourite *totem* or helm-crest among our Teutonic ancestors, both Scandinavian and German. In the song of "*Beowulf*," the oldest Anglo-Saxon heroic poem extant, we read :

"Then commanded he to bring in
The boar, an ornament to the head,
The helmet lofty in war;"

and it is not unlikely that this porcine device was the helmet-crest of the devastating Pagan *Penda*. Henry of Huntingdon says he was

Fierce as a wolf by hunger render'd bold;

what more natural, then, than that the early Christian converts should confound him and his system, which had wrought such terrible destruction in the land, with the "storm fiend" of the Pagan deity typified by the wild-boar—the beast symbol which formed the war *totem* of the ferocious Teutonic chieftain; and its appearance as subjugated or trampled upon by the Christian *Peada* and *Alchfleda*, would convey an intelligible meaning to the mythopœic minds of our

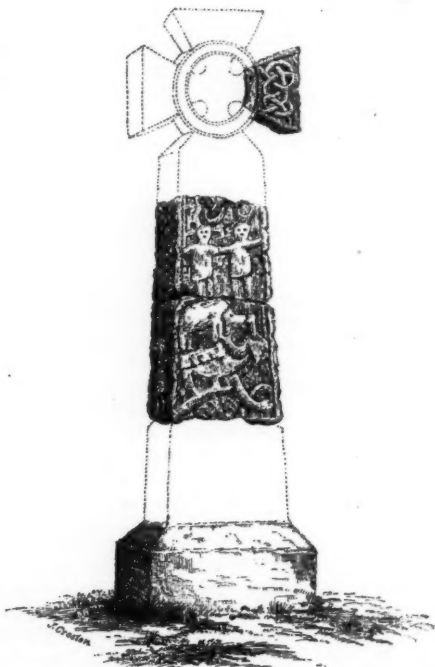


Fig. 7. ANGLO-SAXON CROSS, AT PRESTBURY, CHESHIRE (RESTORED).

unlettered ancestors. The draped figure on the side of the shaft, standing with arms outstretched, may not improbably have been intended for the bishop who first began the evangelisation of Mercia—*Diuma*, whose preaching had such a wondrous effect on the rude natures of our Saxon forefathers, and whose brief Episcopate but too plainly suggests the tireless energy, and the biting toil endured in his mission work. Of the other figures, the two animals—one trampling the other beneath its feet—and the four-footed monster—with its

horns extending into and forming part of the interlaced scroll-work above, it is impossible to speak with any degree of precision, and it is doubtful if any ingenuity of interpretation can make anything out of them.

We have taken some pains to arrive at a sound conclusion as to the age and purpose of this interesting memorial of early Christian art; we can, however, only conjecture, and in offering an opinion, it is not without a feeling of diffidence. We are inclined to believe that this relic of Saxon Christendom, with its curiously sculptured ornamentation, dates from near the close of the seventh or the early part of the eighth century, and that it was erected by some of the earliest converts to the truth to commemorate the spot on which the gospel was first preached to the people of Cheshire dwelling on the confines of the vast forest that then stretched away over the Macclesfield hills to the still wilder country of the Peak. This fragmentary relic is indissolubly linked with an almost endless train of sacred and historic thought; whatever may be its precise date, it is certain it must have existed through many long ages; the shadows of centuries gather round it; it was here when the first Christian sanctuary of daub and wattle was reared hard by; when the savage hordes of Pagan Danes swept over the country and left a waste and wilderness in their track; and when the Norman mason chiselled the quaint sculptures on the still existing doorway of the first stone house of prayer that Prestbury possessed. From that time to the present successive generations of Christian worshippers have come and gone—generations that have been borne on women's arms to the baptismal font, and on men's shoulders to their last resting place in the quiet "God's acre" in which it stands. It would be a pleasant fancy to think that the ruthless mutilation to which it has been subjected was the work of Pagan foes, but the position in which the several fragments were found, and the uses to which they were applied, point but too clearly to the fact that the injury must be attributed to the thoughtlessness of the mediæval masons, who, if they threw the fervour of their souls into their own work, were yet indifferent to the preservation of the work of those who had gone before; allowing their utilitarian ideas oftentimes to outrun their sense of veneration. Happily, what could be recovered has been carefully put together, and restored to its former position. Let us cherish the hope that in the future no rude hand with mistaken zeal will attempt its defacement, but that for generations to come it may remain what it was in the remote past, a silent yet eloquent witness of the truth, and the treasured emblem of the Christian's faith.

"The Sun with his first smile
Shall greet that symbol
And the fresh air of incense-breathing morn
Shall wooingly embrace it; and green moss
Creep round its arms through centuries unborn."

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF LINCOLN.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

THERE is great probability in the opinion that the priory of the friar-preachers of Lincoln was begun by, or under the immediate sanction of, the celebrated bishop, Robert Grosseteste, who ruled the diocese of Lincoln from the year 1235 to 1253. He was indeed a great friend and patron of the friar-preachers and friar-minors, and always had some of these religious around him to aid and counsel him in the affairs of his bishopric, and in the government of his household. At all events, this priory was so far established in 1238, that the provincial chapter of the order was then held here, but the buildings were not completed; for June 13th of the same year, the king gave to the friars thirty *fusta* out of Sherwood forest, outside the royal hays, and allowed them to prepare the timber there, so as to carry it more readily, as it seemed best to them.¹ It is difficult to account for the great length of time which elapsed before the church and buildings were completed; whether it was that the church was more than sixty years on hand, or through some casualty the building had to be renewed, or that the friars changed their site and began a fresh foundation, existing records fail to show. Out of Sherwood forest, Henry III. gave, Oct. 4th, 1255, ten oaks for timber with their escheats;² and Edward I., Feb. 10th, 1283-4, twelve oaks for shingles,³ and May 5th, 1290, four oaks fit for timber for the fabric of the church.⁴

The friars obtained leave of the abbot and monks to enclose a spring which gushed out in the territory of a cell belonging to the abbey of St. Mary at York, just without the suburbs of Lincoln, and thence to carry the water as far as the highway running from Greetwell to Lincoln. Thereupon the friars supplicated the king to allow them to carry the conduit along the highway to their house. The royal assent was soon given; and a mandate was issued, May 6th, 1260, to the mayor and approved men of the city to permit the conduit to be made, provided it was done in a manner that would be least to the damage and nuisance of the city.⁵ Next day, the royal license was given to the friars to carry out their purpose, and to repair the conduit as often as it became necessary.⁶

When the inquisitious were taken under the royal commission for enquiry into encroachments on royal and manorial rights, dated Oct. 11th, 1274, it was found in the following year that Walter Bek, constable of Lincoln castle, had appropriated to the castle by the authority of Sir Henry de Lacy, for eight years past, a plot of land more than 2a. in extent and called *la Batailplace*, where the men of

¹ Claus. 22 Hen. III., m. 11.

² Claus. 39 Hen. III., p. 1., m. 3.

³ Claus. 12 Edw. I., m. 8.

⁴ Claus. 18 Edw. I., m. 12.

⁵ Claus. 44 Hen. III., p. 1., m. 15.

⁶ Pat. 44 Hen. III., m. 11.

the city were accustomed to have their games, the friars to preach, and all to have their easements, and the country folk to have a common thoroughfare for carts and cattle to the city; the damage to the crown and city amounting to more than 2s. a year, while the land was worth 8s. a year.⁷

From time to time the friars extended their bounds, till at last they had acquired altogether 10a. of land. A royal license was granted, July 9th, 1284, for John Coccy, of Lincoln, to assign a messuage and garden to the friars, for enlarging their plot; and to others to assign three very small messuages, with a plot 20 ft. broad, adjoining the messuages, for the same purpose.⁸ By a writ issued May 20th, 1285, it was found on inquisition that the friars might enclose with a stone wall and hold a small plot of land 125 ft. in circuit, which lay on the N. contiguous to their site; for the plot was of the fief of the crown, and was of no value in any issues;⁹ so, June 30th, a license was granted.¹⁰ Also they had the king's leave, Oct. 20th, 1292, to enclose a lane which ran through the middle of their site, from S. to N., in the parish of Holy Trinity sub Colle.¹¹ And similar permission was given, May 6th, 1342, for Roger de Kele, Alan Faukes, and William Garvyn, all of Lincoln, to assign to the friars for enlarging their homestead—Kele, a messuage 220 ft. by 32 ft.; Faukes, a messuage 172 ft. by 40 ft., and Garvyn, a messuage 200 ft. by 20 ft.¹²

It stands on record that the provincial chapters of the order were held at this priory in 1238 and 1244, at the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14th; in 1298, at the Assumption, Aug. 15th; and in 1300, 1325, and 1388, at the Nativity of our Lady, Sept. 8th. For the assembly in 1238, the king ordered the sheriff of Lincolnshire, June 22nd, to let the friars have 100s. for their sustentation.¹³ The same sheriff had a mandate, July 9th, 1244, to give 10l. to the friars "ad exhibicionem capituli sui provincialis."¹⁴ On the part of the late queen, Eleanor of Castile, 100s. was paid, about June, 1298, to F. Robert de *Novo Mercato*, prior of London, "pro potura fratrum suorum in provinciali capitulo suo apud Linc., die Assumpcionis beate Marie, celebrando."¹⁵ In the exchequer was allowed, Aug. 29th, 1300, to the keeper of the royal wardrobe, the 10l. which by writ under the privy seal he then gave to F. Thomas de Rodmare of York, for three days' food of the chapter at Lincoln.¹⁶ In 1325, June 27th, Edward II. gave 15l., being 100s. for himself, 100s. for the queen, and 100s. for their children, to F. William de Pikeryng for three days

⁷ Rot. Hundr. 3 Edw. I., vol. 1.

⁸ Pat. 12 Edw. I., m. 8.

⁹ Escuet. 13 Edw. I., no. 42. Jurors: Alan behind the Castle, Rob. leWeyder, John de Marcham, Will. de Croyland, Adam de Thornholm, Alex. fitz Martin, Rog. fitz John, Will. le Petitsealer, Will. de Kelles, Elias de Gaynesburgh, Tho. le Draper, John Benet of Lincoln.

¹⁰ Pat. 13 Edw. I., m. 12.

¹¹ Pat. 20 Edw. I., m. 3.

¹² Pat. 16 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 5.

¹³ Rot. de Liberat. 22 Henry III., m. 14.

¹⁴ Ibid. 28 Hen. III., m. 7.

¹⁵ Rot. garder. liberat. pro regina, etc., 21 Edw. I.

¹⁶ Exit. scac. pasch. 28 Edw. I., m. 4. Lib. quotid. contrarot. garder. 28 Edw. I.

of the chapter;¹⁷ and Aug. 21st, the writ, *De orando pro rege, etc.*, was directed to the capitular fathers.¹⁸ The acts of the chapter of 1388 are referred to in the register of the master-general of the order for 1396.¹⁹

Besides the donations already mentioned, other royal and princely alms are on record. Henry III. gave, Sept. 17th, 1258, five *robora* out of Sherwood forest for fuel;²⁰ and June 15th, 1263, a hogshead of wine for celebrating mass out of some wine to be taken for the royal use at Boston fair.²¹ The executors of Queen Eleanor of Castile, shortly after Michaelmas, 1291, gave 100s. for this house to F. William de Hotham, through J. de Berewyk.²² Edward I. arriving at Lincoln in May, 1300, gave, on the 24th, 31s. 4d. for two days' food, through F. Richard de Lincoln; and June 3rd following, his son, prince Edward, gave 10s.²³ Again at Lincoln, Jan. 27th, 1300-1, the king bestowed an alms of 71s., through Thomas, the groom of F. Walter de Winterborn;²⁴ and Jan. 7th, 1302-3, 45s. for three days' food, through F. William de Sutton.²⁵ Edward III. bestowed on the 38 friars, Sept. 6th, 1328, 12s. 8d. for a day's food, through F. William Moigne;²⁶ and on the 48 friars, May 4th, 1335, 16s. for the same through F. William de Burton.²⁷

The notices of legacies are few. *Sir Simon de Staunton*, rector of Staunton, Sept. 14th, 1346, bequeathed four marks to the friars of the order of preachers at Lincoln. *Thomas Beek*, bishop of Lincoln, Nov. 18th, 1346, bequeathed 40s. to the same. *Isabel, widow of William, son of William de Emeley, Knt.*, lord of Elmley and Sprotborough, July 25th, 1348, bequeathed half a mark to these friars. *Ralph, Lord de Cromwell*, by will dated Dec. 18th, 1451, and proved Feb. 21st, 1455-6, left ten marks of English money to each house of friars of the four orders within the towns of Lincoln and Boston.²⁸

No names of the superiors of the house have been found. The prior of Lincoln was one of those eight priors who were put out of office, and declared incapable of immediate re-election, by the general chapter held May 26th etc., 1314, at London.²⁹

Of the religious, F. Richard de Lincoln in 1300, F. William de Sutton in 1303, and William de Burton in 1335, are casually mentioned. About forty years later, F. John de Lincoln became attached to the company of retainers of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey. In this service he encountered the malice of certain parties, and being in jeopardy and bodily fear of them, had from the king, who greatly esteemed him, June 21st, 1346, royal letters of special protection,

¹⁷ Ibid. 18 Edw. II., m. 7.

¹⁸ Claus. 19 Edw. II., m. 29d.

¹⁹ Reg. mag. gen. ord. Romæ.

²⁰ Claus. 42 Hen. III., m. 2.

²¹ Claus. 47 Hen. III. m. 6. Ibid. 48 Hen. III., m. 8 in sched.

²² Rot. (garder.) liberat. pro regina, etc., 19-20 Ewd. I.

²³ Rot. garder. reg. 28 Edw. I.

²⁴ Lib. garder. (de elemos. reg.) 29 Edw. I. Addit. MSS. cod. 7966a.

²⁵ Exit. den. (garder. reg.) 31 Edw. I.

²⁶ Contrarot. cust. garder. reg. 2 Edw. III.

²⁷ Contrarot. garder. dui. reg. 8-9 Edw. III.

²⁸ Testamenta Eboracensia.

²⁹ Acta cap. gen. ord.

and at the same time leave, when he withdrew from the Earl's service, to retire to King's Langley, there to be provided for as one of the religious whom the royal bounty supported.³⁰ Four religious are mentioned in the register of the master-general of the order, at the close of the 14th century. F. John Muren was made master of the students at Lincoln, June 13th, 1390, and at the same time had conceded to him the cell which F. Rodolph de Luda (Lowth) constructed in this house.³¹ F. Richard Holmulsey, or Helmesley, at the same time, was made a lector at Lincoln for three years, with leave to choose and change his *socius* or companion. He had just been promoted to the degree of S. Th. Mag., with the due solemnities, by the Roman court and pope, of which process the master-general gave him a testimonial, June 19th, and also ordered the provincial, Nov. 16th, to receive him with his magisterial dignity. Again Helmesley was appointed lector at Lincoln, April 2nd, 1393, and had confirmed to him by the master, Nov. 2nd, 1397, all the favours conceded to him by the friars here. One F. William, June 29th, 1393, was removed from Lincoln, and made a *native* of the priory at Boston.³²

About 1536, John Leland visited the library of this priory, and thought worthy of note.

Alexander, super Proverbia Salomonis.

Historia Anglorum per Henricum Huntingdon, Archidiaconum contexta.³³

The friars were driven out of the house in Feb., 1538-9. On the 23rd of that month, the king's visitor, Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, was at Lincoln, on his progress of destruction from Boston to Grantham; and on the following day he wrote to Lord Cromwell, stating that he had received the four houses of friars in Lincoln to the king's use. "They all ware in pouertye, and lytyll lefte, scarce to pay the detts." However, he carried off the chalices, leaving the lead and two bells in each to be sold.³⁴ The plate was given into the king's treasury, April 25th following.³⁵

The buildings and lands, containing altogether 10a., were all let to Thomas Burton, gent., at the yearly rent of 83s. 4d., and so remained till the close of 1545.³⁶ William Rotheram of Lincoln, merchant, seems to have desired to purchase, as, Sept. 18th, 1545, the property was rated for him; but on the 30th following, John Broxolme and John Bellow, esqrs., put in their application.³⁷ Along with other church possessions, the whole of this priory was sold, Dec. 10th, to Broxolme and Bellow, their heirs and assigns, from the last Lady-day, to be held of the crown in socage, as of the honour of Bolingbroke; from the grant being excepted the bells, lead, and other metals, and

³⁰ Pat. 20 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 28; p. 1, m. 4.

³¹ See *Reliquary*, vol. xviii., p. 20.

³² Reg. mag. gen. Romæ.

³³ Bibl. Reg. Append. 69.

³⁴ Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Henry VIII., 2nd series, vol. viii., no. 112.

³⁵ Account of Monastic Treasures confiscated (Abbotsford Club).

³⁶ Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. viii. no. 110.

³⁷ Particulars for grants, 37 Hen. viii.

the superfluous buildings which had been decreed for immediate destruction.²⁸

The priory stood in the E. suburb of Lincoln, just outside the Potter-gate. In Speed's plan of the city, in 1610, it is represented by a double-gabled house. Stuckley's *Lindum Colonia, 1722*, marks the "Ruins of y^e Fryery" with a church tower on the W. These ruins have now disappeared.

LINCOLNSHIRE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ROYAL LOAN TO CHARLES I., 1625.

COMMUNICATED BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

THE following list is from the same source as that of Northamptonshire, given in our last issue. It was copied by a gentleman connected, if I remember right, with the Exchequer, from the original book in that office. He was certainly not an expert, by reason of his placing in my county list the word *sic* in places where it is not at all applicable, also spelling some of the villages and names wrong, but that is excusable and easily set right by any antiquary and genealogist acquainted with the county and its gentle families:—

LINCOLNE CITIE.

Anthony Meres, £90.
Thomas Stirrop, £40.
Edm. Colson, £20.

Humph. Oldham, £10.
Ant. Hare, £10.
Robt. Blackborne, £10.

STAMFORD.

Henry Death, £20.
Nicholas Heifield, £15.
Henry Rastall, £10.

Alexander Moore, of Grantham, £20.
Thos. Wickliffe, of the same, £20.

BOSTON.

Sir Thos. Middlecote, knt., £40.
Sir Ant. Freby (Irby), knt., £20.
Peter Baron, esq., £20.
John Hobson, £20.
Leond Camock, £20.
Ant. Hawered, £15.
Atherton Hough, £10.
John Wright, £10.
John Whiting, £15.
Edwd. Tillson, £10.
Willm. Pinchbeck, of Freeston, £10.
John Pinchbeck, sen., of Butterwick, £10.
John Westland, of Benington.
Thos. Darby, of Lenke, £10.
James Stephenson, of Wangle, £10.
Willm. Holte, of the same, £10.
Willm. Houson, Told, £15.
Michell Yorke, of the same, £10.
John Farrer, of the same, £10.
Willm. Dandell, of Lorton, £15.

Willm. Cony, of the same, £10.
George Tillson, of Sutton, £10.
John Baildwair, of the same, £15.
Steven Bond, of Sutton St. Edmds., £10.
Thomas Williamson, of Gedney, £10.
Richard Thornton, of the same, £10.
Thomas Johnson, of the same, £10.
Richd. Parke, sen., of Fleete, £10.
Robert Palmer, of the same, £20.
Adlard Stewkley, of Holbeck (Holbeck), £15.
Joell Stowe, of the same, £10.
William Wells, of Weston, £10.
Tirringham Norwood, esq., £20.
Anthony Oldfield, of Spalding, £60.
William Willmshay, of the same, £10.
Willm. Holson, of the same, £15.
Thos. Oyle (J Pinchbeck), esq., £10.
Samuel East, of the same, £20.
Erasmus Amys, of Moulton, £10.

John Burton, of Surflet, £10.
 Wm. Harriman, of Quadring, £10.
 John Bartholomew, of the same, £10.
 Antho. Hall, of Donnington, £10.
 The Lady Locton (? Swineshead), £15.
 William Locton, esq., £15.
 Josuah Simpson, of Sutterton, £10.
 Richd. Clarke, of Algarkirke, £10.
 William Richardson, of Kirtou, £10.
 Jane Field, of Wiberton, vid., £10.
 Jeffrey Topes, of the same, £10.
 Sir Edw. Hussey, knt. and barronett
 (Honington), £40.
 Richd. Brownlow, esq. (Kirkby Under-
 wood), £200.
 John Burrell, esq. (Dowsby), £20.
 Adam Cleypool, esq. (Northboro',
 Northamptonshire), £20.
 William Trollop, of Thurlby, £20.
 Ralph Denton, of Skillington, £100.
 Henry Wallpole, of the same, £10.
 John Thorold, esq., £10.
 Richd. Abbott, of Moreton, £10.
 Willm. Ward, of the same, £10.
 Thomas Michell, of South Witham,
 £10.
 Robt. Galloway, of Creeton, £10.
 Edw. Moore, of Bourne, £10.
 Dennis Pepp, of Aslackby, £10.
 Edw. Obrey, of Milnthorpe, £10.
 Thos. Wallott, of Langtoft, £10.
 Mary Beaver, of the same, vid., £10.
 Robt. Beaver, of the same, £10.
 Richd. Toller, of Billingborough, £10.
 Joan Barker, of Dyke, vid., £10.
 John Buttery, of Humby, £10.
 Walter Wentworth, of Castle Bitham,
 £15.
 Antho. Nicholls, of Swaffield, £10.
 Richd. Towneley, esq., £20.
 John Chippingdale, of Highington,
 £20.
 John Reading, of North Kime, £20.
 Mary Frank, of Broxholme, vid., £10.
 Robt. Camock, of Sleaford, £15.
 Thos. Daubney, of Holdingham, £10.
 Robt. Greg, of Anwick, £20.
 Robt. Standish, of Darrington, £10.
 Edwd. Northam, of Rowston, £10.
 John Barber, of Hawbeck, £10.
 Willm. Rothwell, of Stapleford, £20.
 Henry Ferris, esq., £20.
 John Stowe, of Boothby, £15.
 Thos. Thorold, of Coleby, £10.
 Willm. Nicholson, sen., of Egle, £10.
 Sir Fras. Hildesley, knt., £20.
 John Howat, of Ingelby, £10.
 Symon Wallgrave, of Hale Magna, £15.
 Sara Rothwell, of Ewerby, vid., £10.
 Willm. Willerton, of South Kime, £10.
 Willm. Berry, of Sila Willoughby, £10.
 Maurice Williams, of Swarby, £10.
 Augustine Earle, esq., £20.
 John Palmer, of Carlton, £10.
 Richard Hickman, esq., £20.
 George Batho, of Gouthill, £10.
 Ralph Signet, of Barton, £10.
 Wm. Smith, of Wotton, £10.

Thomas Taylor, esq., £30.
 Richard Nelthorpe, of Glanford, £100.
 Alex. Emvison, of Briggs, £100.
 Richard Pye, of Cadney, £15.
 John Lacon, of Tetney, £10.
 Tho. Mancknall, of East Raison, £10.
 George Adams, of North Willingham,
 £20.
 John Hall, of the same, £10.
 Edmd. Clipham, of Otley, £15.
 Willm. Lacy, of Gainsburgh, £15.
 Hugh Dickenson, of the same, £10.
 Robert Kirke, of the same, £40.
 Symon Patrick, of the same, £10.
 Robert Broxholme, of Coringham, £20.
 Robt. Everat, of Willesworth, £10.
 Robt. Trowle, of Otton, £10.
 Robt. Anderson, of Castrop, £50.
 Thos. Healey, of Buringham, £20.
 John Dolman, esq., £10.
 Rt. Lightfoot, of Scaby, £10.
 John Shaw, of Bottesford, £10.
 Adam Lowson, of Roxby, £10.
 Sir Nichs. Sanderson, knt. and barronett,
 £40.
 Sir Geo. Southcote, knt., £30.
 Richard Bishop, of Hempswell, £30.
 Willm. Dallison, esq., £10.
 Henry Ludington, of Hald (? Fald)ing-
 worth, £10.
 Antho. Mounson, esq., £10.
 James Little, of Reepham, £10.
 John Bolles, esq., £100.
 Edw. Maddison, esq., £10.
 Tho. Wells, of Horncastle, £10.
 John Jessop, of Conisbale, £20.
 John Broxholme, of Nether Tointon,
 £20.
 Cutts, esq., £20.
 Geo. Townsend, esq., £10.
 Stephen Phillips, of Wispington, £10.
 Geo. Storey, of Minting, £10.
 Robt. Wilson of Skanalsbie, £10.
 Elias Kent, of the same, £10.
 Harrison, of Belchford, vid., £10.
 William Gregby, of Tumbey, £10.
 Willm. Hansard, esq., £150.
 Willm. Saltmarsh, esq., £10.
 Willm. Stow, of Snelland, £10.
 Geo. Bolton, of Bardney, £10.
 Willm. Broxholme, of Stainton, £10.
 Alexr. Smith, of the same, £10.
 Robt. Southwell, of Benningworth, £10.
 Thos. Massingberd, esq., £20.
 Edw. Pigott, of Orby, £15.
 Nathaniel Nottingham, of the same,
 £20.
 Augustine Meggs, of the same, £10.
 Tho. Egar, of Croft, £10.
 Richd. Freiston, of the same, £10.
 Matthew Whiting, of the same, £10.
 Willm. Thory, of Patney, £20.
 Thos. Shugnes, of Canby, £10.
 Thos. Thornton, of Great Stump, £10.
 John Harby, of Ashby, £10.
 John Nutman, of Ingelby, £10.
 John Smeat, of Ewerby, £10.
 Willm. Elton, of Stump, £10.

Fierce as a wolf by hunger render'd bold;

what more natural, then, than that the early Christian converts should confound him and his system, which had wrought such terrible destruction in the land, with the "storm fiend" of the Pagan deity typified by the wild-boar—the beast symbol which formed the war *totem* of the ferocious Teutonic chieftain; and its appearance as subjugated or trampled upon by the Christian *Peada* and *Alchflæda*, would convey an intelligible meaning to the mythopæic minds of our



Fig. 7. ANGLO-SAXON CROSS, AT PRESTBURY, CHESHIRE (RESTORED).

unlettered ancestors. The draped figure on the side of the shaft, standing with arms outstretched, may not improbably have been intended for the bishop who first began the evangelisation of Mercia—*Diuma*, whose preaching had such a wondrous effect on the rude natures of our Saxon forefathers, and whose brief Episcopate but too plainly suggests the tireless energy, and the biting toil endured in his mission work. Of the other figures, the two animals—one trampling the other beneath its feet—and the four-footed monster—with its

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horns extending into and forming part of the interlaced scroll-work above, it is impossible to speak with any degree of precision, and it is doubtful if any ingenuity of interpretation can make anything out of them.

We have taken some pains to arrive at a sound conclusion as to the age and purpose of this interesting memorial of early Christian art; we can, however, only conjecture, and in offering an opinion, it is not without a feeling of diffidence. We are inclined to believe that this relic of Saxon Christendom, with its curiously sculptured ornamentation, dates from near the close of the seventh or the early part of the eighth century, and that it was erected by some of the earliest converts to the truth to commemorate the spot on which the gospel was first preached to the people of Cheshire dwelling on the confines of the vast forest that then stretched away over the Macclesfield hills to the still wilder country of the Peak. This fragmentary relic is indissolubly linked with an almost endless train of sacred and historic thought; whatever may be its precise date, it is certain it must have existed through many long ages; the shadows of centuries gather round it; it was here when the first Christian sanctuary of daub and wattle was reared hard by; when the savage hordes of Pagan Danes swept over the country and left a waste and wilderness in their track; and when the Norman mason chiselled the quaint sculptures on the still existing doorway of the first stone house of prayer that Prestbury possessed. From that time to the present successive generations of Christian worshippers have come and gone—generations that have been borne on women's arms to the baptismal font, and on men's shoulders to their last resting place in the quiet "God's acre" in which it stands. It would be a pleasant fancy to think that the ruthless mutilation to which it has been subjected was the work of Pagan foes, but the position in which the several fragments were found, and the uses to which they were applied, point but too clearly to the fact that the injury must be attributed to the thoughtlessness of the mediæval masons, who, if they threw the fervour of their souls into their own work, were yet indifferent to the preservation of the work of those who had gone before; allowing their utilitarian ideas oftentimes to outrun their sense of veneration. Happily, what could be recovered has been carefully put together, and restored to its former position. Let us cherish the hope that in the future no rude hand with mistaken zeal will attempt its defacement, but that for generations to come it may remain what it was in the remote past, a silent yet eloquent witness of the truth, and the treasured emblem of the Christian's faith.

"The Sun with his first smile
Shall greet that symbol
And the fresh air of incense-breathing morn
Shall wooingly embrace it; and green moss
Creep round its arms through centuries unborn."

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF LINCOLN.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

THERE is great probability in the opinion that the priory of the friar-preachers of Lincoln was begun by, or under the immediate sanction of, the celebrated bishop, Robert Grosseteste, who ruled the diocese of Lincoln from the year 1235 to 1253. He was indeed a great friend and patron of the friar-preachers and friar-minors, and always had some of these religious around him to aid and counsel him in the affairs of his bishopric, and in the government of his household. At all events, this priory was so far established in 1238, that the provincial chapter of the order was then held here, but the buildings were not completed; for June 13th of the same year, the king gave to the friars thirty *fusta* out of Sherwood forest, outside the royal hays, and allowed them to prepare the timber there, so as to carry it more readily, as it seemed best to them.¹ It is difficult to account for the great length of time which elapsed before the church and buildings were completed; whether it was that the church was more than sixty years on hand, or through some casualty the building had to be renewed, or that the friars changed their site and began a fresh foundation, existing records fail to show. Out of Sherwood forest, Henry III. gave, Oct. 4th, 1255, ten oaks for timber with their escheats;² and Edward I., Feb. 10th, 1288-4, twelve oaks for shingles,³ and May 5th, 1290, four oaks fit for timber for the fabric of the church.⁴

The friars obtained leave of the abbot and monks to enclose a spring which gushed out in the territory of a cell belonging to the abbey of St. Mary at York, just without the suburbs of Lincoln, and thence to carry the water as far as the highway running from Greetwell to Lincoln. Thereupon the friars supplicated the king to allow them to carry the conduit along the highway to their house. The royal assent was soon given; and a mandate was issued, May 6th, 1260, to the mayor and approved men of the city to permit the conduit to be made, provided it was done in a manner that would be least to the damage and nuisance of the city.⁵ Next day, the royal license was given to the friars to carry out their purpose, and to repair the conduit as often as it became necessary.⁶

When the inquisitions were taken under the royal commission for enquiry into encroachments on royal and manorial rights, dated Oct. 11th, 1274, it was found in the following year that Walter Bek, constable of Lincoln castle, had appropriated to the castle by the authority of Sir Henry de Lacy, for eight years past, a plot of land more than 2a. in extent and called *la Bataillplace*, where the men of

¹ Claus. 22 Hen. III., m. 11.

² Claus. 39 Hen. III., p. 1., m. 3.

³ Claus. 12 Edw. I., m. 8.

⁴ Claus. 18 Edw. I., m. 12.

⁵ Claus. 44 Hen. III., p. 1., m. 15.

⁶ Pat. 44 Hen. III., m. 11.

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¹³ Rot.
¹⁴ Rot.
¹⁵ Rot.
¹⁶ Rot.
¹⁷ Rot.

the city were accustomed to have their games, the friars to preach, and all to have their easements, and the country folk to have a common thoroughfare for carts and cattle to the city; the damage to the crown and city amounting to more than 2s. a year, while the land was worth 8s. a year.⁷

From time to time the friars extended their bounds, till at last they had acquired altogether 10a. of land. A royal license was granted, July 9th, 1284, for John Coccy, of Lincoln, to assign a messuage and garden to the friars, for enlarging their plot; and to others to assign three very small messuages, with a plot 20 ft. broad, adjoining the messuages, for the same purpose.⁸ By a writ issued May 20th, 1285, it was found on inquisition that the friars might enclose with a stone wall and hold a small plot of land 125 ft. in circuit, which lay on the N. contiguous to their site; for the plot was of the fief of the crown, and was of no value in any issues;⁹ so, June 30th, a license was granted.¹⁰ Also they had the king's leave, Oct. 20th, 1292, to enclose a lane which ran through the middle of their site, from S. to N., in the parish of Holy Trinity sub Colle.¹¹ And similar permission was given, May 6th, 1342, for Roger de Kele, Alan Faukes, and William Garvyn, all of Lincoln, to assign to the friars for enlarging their homestead—Kele, a messuage 220 ft. by 32 ft.; Faukes, a messuage 172 ft. by 40 ft., and Garvyn, a messuage 200 ft. by 20 ft.¹²

It stands on record that the provincial chapters of the order were held at this priory in 1238 and 1244, at the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14th; in 1298, at the Assumption, Aug. 15th; and in 1300, 1325, and 1388, at the Nativity of our Lady, Sept. 8th. For the assembly in 1238, the king ordered the sheriff of Lincolnshire, June 22nd, to let the friars have 100s. for their sustentation.¹³ The same sheriff had a mandate, July 9th, 1244, to give 10l. to the friars "ad exhibicionem capituli sui provincialis."¹⁴ On the part of the late queen, Eleanor of Castile, 100s. was paid, about June, 1298, to F. Robert de *Novo Mercato*, prior of London, "pro potura fratrum suorum in provinciali capitulo suo apud Linc., die Assumpcionis beate Marie, celebrando."¹⁵ In the exchequer was allowed, Aug. 29th, 1300, to the keeper of the royal wardrobe, the 10l. which by writ under the privy seal he then gave to F. Thomas de Rodmare of York, for three days' food of the chapter at Lincoln.¹⁶ In 1325, June 27th, Edward II. gave 15l., being 100s. for himself, 100s. for the queen, and 100s. for their children, to F. William de Pikeryng for three days

⁷ Rot. Hundr. 3 Edw. I., vol. 1.

⁸ Pat. 12 Edw. I., m. 8.

⁹ Escaet. 13 Edw. I., no. 42. Jurors: Alan behind the Castle, Rob. leWeyder, John de Marcham, Will. de Croyland, Adam de Thornholm, Alex. fitz Martin, Rog. fitz John, Will. le Petitaeler, Will. de Kelles, Elias de Gaynesburgh, Tho. le Draper, John Benet of Lincoln.

¹⁰ Pat. 13 Edw. I., m. 12.

¹¹ Pat. 30 Edw. I., m. 3.

¹² Pat. 16 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 5.

¹³ Rot. de Liberat. 23 Henry III., m. 14.

¹⁴ Ibid. 28 Hen. III., m. 7.

¹⁵ Rot. gard. liberat. pro regina, etc., 21 Edw. I.

¹⁶ Exit. socc. pasch. 28 Edw. I., m. 4. Lib. quotid. contrarot. gard. 28 Edw. I.

of the chapter;¹⁷ and Aug. 21st, the writ, *De orando pro rege, etc.*, was directed to the capitular fathers.¹⁸ The acts of the chapter of 1888 are referred to in the register of the master-general of the order for 1896.¹⁹

Besides the donations already mentioned, other royal and princely alms are on record. Henry III. gave, Sept. 17th, 1258, five *robora* out of Sherwood forest for fuel;²⁰ and June 15th, 1263, a hogshead of wine for celebrating mass out of some wine to be taken for the royal use at Boston fair.²¹ The executors of Queen Eleanor of Castile, shortly after Michaelmas, 1291, gave 100s. for this house to F. William de Hotham, through J. de Berewyk.²² Edward I. arriving at Lincoln in May, 1800, gave, on the 24th, 81s. 4d. for two days' food, through F. Richard de Lincoln; and June 3rd following, his son, prince Edward, gave 10s.²³ Again at Lincoln, Jan. 27th, 1300-1, the king bestowed an alms of 71s., through Thomas, the groom of F. Walter de Winterborn;²⁴ and Jan. 7th, 1802-3, 45s. for three days' food, through F. William de Sutton.²⁵ Edward III. bestowed on the 38 friars, Sept. 6th, 1328, 12s. 8d. for a day's food, through F. William Moigne;²⁶ and on the 48 friars, May 4th, 1335, 16s. for the same through F. William de Burton.²⁷

The notices of legacies are few. Sir Simon de Staunton, rector of Staunton, Sept. 14th, 1346, bequeathed four marks to the friars of the order of preachers at Lincoln. Thomas Beek, bishop of Lincoln, Nov. 18th, 1846, bequeathed 40s. to the same. Isabel, widow of William, son of William de Emeley, Knt., lord of Elmley and Sprotsborough, July 25th, 1848, bequeathed half a mark to these friars. Ralph, Lord de Cromwell, by will dated Dec. 18th, 1451, and proved Feb. 21st, 1455-6, left ten marks of English money to each house of friars of the four orders within the towns of Lincoln and Boston.²⁸

No names of the superiors of the house have been found. The prior of Lincoln was one of those eight priors who were put out of office, and declared incapable of immediate re-election, by the general chapter held May 26th etc., 1314, at London.²⁹

Of the religious, F. Richard de Lincoln in 1300, F. William de Sutton in 1803, and William de Burton in 1835, are casually mentioned. About forty years later, F. John de Lincoln became attached to the company of retainers of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey. In this service he encountered the malice of certain parties, and being in jeopardy and bodily fear of them, had from the king, who greatly esteemed him, June 21st, 1846, royal letters of special protection,

¹⁷ Ibid. 18 Edw. II., m. 7.

¹⁸ Claus. 19 Edw. II., m. 29d.

¹⁹ Reg. mag. gen. ord. Romas.

²⁰ Claus. 42 Hen. III., m. 2.

²¹ Claus. 47 Hen. III. m. 6. Ibid. 48 Hen. III., m. 8 in sched.

²² Rot. (garder.) liberat. pro regina, etc., 19-20 Ewd. I.

²³ Rot. garder. reg. 28 Edw. I.

²⁴ Lib. garder. (de elemos. reg.) 29 Ewd. I. Addit. MSS. cod. 7966a.

²⁵ Exit. den. (garder. reg.) 31 Edw. I.

²⁶ Contrarot. cust. garder. reg. 2 Edw. III.

²⁷ Contrarot. garder. dni. reg. 8-9 Edw. III.

²⁸ Testamenta Eboracensia.

²⁹ Acta cap. gen. ord.

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²⁰ Pat.

²¹ See

²² Reg.

²³ Bibl.

²⁴ Misc.

²⁵ Acco.

²⁶ Mini.

²⁷ Part.

and at the same time leave, when he withdrew from the Earl's service, to retire to King's Langley, there to be provided for as one of the religious whom the royal bounty supported.⁸⁰ Four religious are mentioned in the register of the master-general of the order, at the close of the 14th century. F. John Muren was made master of the students at Lincoln, June 13th, 1390, and at the same time had conceded to him the cell which F. Rodolph de Luda (Lowth) constructed in this house.⁸¹ F. Richard Holmulsey, or Helmesley, at the same time, was made a lector at Lincoln for three years, with leave to choose and change his *socius* or companion. He had just been promoted to the degree of S. Th. Mag., with the due solemnities, by the Roman court and pope, of which process the master-general gave him a testimonial, June 19th, and also ordered the provincial, Nov. 16th, to receive him with his magisterial dignity. Again Helmesley was appointed lector at Lincoln, April 2nd, 1393, and had confirmed to him by the master, Nov. 2nd, 1397, all the favours conceded to him by the friars here. One F. William, June 29th, 1393, was removed from Lincoln, and made a *native* of the priory at Boston.⁸²

About 1536, John Leland visited the library of this priory, and thought worthy of note.

Alexander, super Proverbia Salomonis.

Historia Anglorum per Henricum Huntingdon, Archidiaconum contexta.⁸³

The friars were driven out of the house in Feb., 1538-9. On the 23rd of that month, the king's visitor, Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, was at Lincoln, on his progress of destruction from Boston to Grantham; and on the following day he wrote to Lord Cromwell, stating that he had received the four houses of friars in Lincoln to the king's use. "They all ware in pouertye, and lytyll lefte, scarce to pay the detts." However, he carried off the chalices, leaving the lead and two bells in each to be sold.⁸⁴ The plate was given into the king's treasury, April 25th following.⁸⁵

The buildings and lands, containing altogether 10a., were all let to Thomas Burton, gent., at the yearly rent of 88s. 4d., and so remained till the close of 1545.⁸⁶ William Rotheram of Lincoln, merchant, seems to have desired to purchase, as, Sept. 18th, 1545, the property was rated for him; but on the 30th following, John Broxolme and John Bellow, esqrs., put in their application.⁸⁷ Along with other church possessions, the whole of this priory was sold, Dec. 10th, to Broxolme and Bellow, their heirs and assigns, from the last Lady-day, to be held of the crown in socage, as of the honour of Bolingbroke; from the grant being excepted the bells, lead, and other metals, and

⁸⁰ Pat. 20 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 28; p. 1, m. 4.

⁸¹ See *Reliquary*, vol. xviii., p. 20.

⁸² Reg. mag. gen. Romæ.

⁸³ Bibl. Reg. Append. 69.

⁸⁴ Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Henry VIII., 2nd series, vol. viii., no. 112.

⁸⁵ Account of Monastic Treasures confiscated (Abbotsford Club).

⁸⁶ Ministers' Accounts, 80-81 Hen. viii. no. 110.

⁸⁷ Particulars for grants, 37 Hen. viii.

14 LINCOLNSHIRE CONTRIBUTORS TO ROYAL LOAN TO CHARLES I.

the superfluous buildings which had been decreed for immediate destruction.³³

The priory stood in the E. suburb of Lincoln, just outside the Potter-gate. In Speed's plan of the city, in 1610, it is represented by a double-gabled house. Stuckley's *Lindum Colonia, 1722*, marks the "Ruins of y^e Fryery" with a church tower on the W. These ruins have now disappeared.

LINCOLNSHIRE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ROYAL LOAN TO CHARLES I., 1625.

COMMUNICATED BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

THE following list is from the same source as that of Northamptonshire, given in our last issue. It was copied by a gentleman connected, if I remember right, with the Exchequer, from the original book in that office. He was certainly not an expert, by reason of his placing in my county list the word *sic* in places where it is not at all applicable, also spelling some of the villages and names wrong, but that is excusable and easily set right by any antiquary and genealogist acquainted with the county and its gentle families:—

LINCOLNE CITIZEN.

Anthony Meres, £20.
Thomas Stirrop, £40.
Edm. Colson, £20.

Humph. Oldham, £10.
Ant. Hare, £10.
Robt. Blackborne, £10.

STAMFORD.

Henry Death, £20.
Nicholas Heifield, £15.
Henry Rastall, £10.

Alexander Moore, of Grantham, £20.
Thos. Wickliffe, of the same, £20.

BOSTON.

Sir Thos. Middlecote, knt., £40.
Sir Ant. Freby (Irby), knt., £20.
Peter Baron, esq., £20.
John Hobson, £50.
Leond Camock, £20.
Ant. Hawerod, £15.
Atherton Hough, £10.
John Wright, £10.
John Whiting, £15.
Edwd. Tillson, £10.
Willm. Pinchbeck, of Freeston, £10.
John Pinchbeck, sen., of Butterwick, £10.
John Westland, of Benington.
Thos. Darby, of Leake, £10.
James Stephenson, of Wangle, £10.
Willm. Haite, of the same, £10.
Willm. Hauston, Tidd, £15.
Michall Yorke, of the same, £10.
John Farrar, of the same, £10.
Willm. Daniell, of Luton, £15.

Willm. Cony, of the same, £10.
George Tillson, of Sutton, £10.
John Baildwair, of the same, £15.
Steven Bond, of Sutton St. Edmds., £10.
Thomas Williamson, of Gedney, £10.
Richard Thornton, of the same, £10.
Thomas Johnson, of the same, £10.
Richd. Parke, sen., of Floete, £10.
Robert Palmer, of the same, £20.
Adlard Stewkley, of Holbeck (Holbeck), £15.
Joell Stowe, of the same, £10.
William Wells, of Weston, £10.
Tirringham Norwood, esq., £20.
Anthony Oldfield, of Spalding, £60.
William Willesbey, of the same, £10.
Willm. Hobson, of the same, £15.
Tho. Ogle († Pinchbeck), esq., £10.
Samuel Cust, of the same, £20.
Erasmus Amye, of Moulton, £10.

³³ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 15 (26).

John Burton, of Surflet, £10.
 Wm. Harriman, of Quadring, £10.
 John Bartholomew, of the same, £10.
 Antho. Hall, of Donnington, £10.
 The Lady Locton (? Swineshead), £15.
 William Locton, esq., £15.
 Josuah Simpson, of Sutterton, £10.
 Richd. Clarke, of Algarkirke, £10.
 William Richardson, of Kirton, £10.
 Jane Field, of Wiberton, vid., £10.
 Jeffrey Topes, of the same, £10.
 Sir Edw. Hussey, knt. and barronett
 (Honington), £40.
 Richd. Brownlow, esq. (Kirkby Under-
 wood), £200.
 John Burrell, esq. (Dowsby), £20.
 Adam Cleypool, esq. (Northboro',
 Northamptonshire), £20.
 William Trollop, of Tharley, £30.
 Ralph Denton, of Skillington, £100.
 Henry Wallpoole, of the same, £10.
 John Thorold, esq., £10.
 Richd. Abbott, of Moreton, £10.
 Willm. Ward, of the same, £10.
 Thomas Michell, of South Witham,
 £10.
 Robt. Galloway, of Creeton, £10.
 Edw. Moore, of Bourne, £10.
 Dennis Pepp, of Aslackby, £10.
 Edw. Obrey, of Milnthorpe, £10.
 Thos. Wallet, of Langtoft, £10.
 Mary Beaver, of the same, vid., £10.
 Robt. Beaver, of the same, £10.
 Richd. Toller, of Billingborough, £10.
 Joan Barker, of Dyke, vid., £10.
 John Buttery, of Humby, £10.
 Walter Wentworth, of Castle Bitham,
 £15.
 Antho. Nicholls, of Swafield, £10.
 Richd. Towneley, esq., £20.
 John Chippingdale, of Highington,
 £20.
 John Reading, of North Kime, £20.
 Mary Frank, of Broxholme, vid., £10.
 Robt. Camock, of Sleaford, £15.
 Thos. Daubney, of Holdingham, £10.
 Robt. Greg, of Anwick, £20.
 Robt. Standish, of Darrington, £10.
 Edwd. Northam, of Rowston, £10.
 John Barber, of Hawbeck, £10.
 Willm. Rothwell, of Stapleford, £30.
 Henry Ferris, esq., £50.
 John Stowe, of Boothby, £15.
 Thos. Thorold, of Coleby, £10.
 Willm. Nicholson, sen., of Egle, £10.
 Sir Fras. Hildesley, knt., £20.
 John Howet, of Ingoldbie, £10.
 Symon Wallgrave, of Hale Magna, £15.
 Sara Rothwell, of Ewerby, vid., £10.
 Willm. Willerton, of South Kime, £10.
 Willm. Berry, of Silk Willoughby, £10.
 Maurice Williams, of Swarby, £10.
 Augustine Earle, esq., £20.
 John Palmer, of Carlton, £10.
 Richard Hickson, esq., £200.
 George Batho, of Goxhill, £10.
 Ralph Signe, of Barton, £10.
 Wm. Booth, of Wotton, £10.

Thomas Taylor, esq., £30.
 Richard Nelthorpe, of Glanford, £100.
 Alex. Emvison, of Briggs, £100.
 Richard Pye, of Cadney, £15.
 John Lacon, of Tetney, £10.
 Tho. Mancknall, of East Raison, £10.
 George Adams, of North Willingham,
 £30.
 John Hall, of the same, £10.
 Edmd. Clipsham, of Otley, £15.
 Willm. Lacy, of Gainsburgh, £15.
 Hugh Dickenson, of the same, £10.
 Robert Kirke, of the same, £40.
 Symon Patrick, of the same, £10.
 Robert Broxholme, of Coringham, £30.
 Robt. Everat, of Willsworth, £10.
 Robt. Trowle, of Ouston, £10.
 Robt. Anderson, of Castrop, £50.
 Thos. Healey, of Buringham, £20.
 John Dolman, esq., £10.
 Rt. Lightfoot, of Scaby, £10.
 John Shaw, of Bottesford, £10.
 Adam Lowson, of Roxbey, £10.
 Sir Nichs. Sanderson, knt. and barronett,
 £40.
 Sir Geo. Southcote, knt., £30.
 Richard Bishop, of Hempswell, £30.
 Willm. Dallison, esq., £10.
 Henry Ludington, of Hald (? Fald)ing-
 worth, £10.
 Antho. Mounson, esq., £10.
 James Little, of Reepham, £10.
 John Bolles, esq., £100.
 Edw. Maddison, esq., £10.
 Tho. Wells, of Horncastle, £10.
 John Jessop, of Conisbie, £20.
 John Broxholme, of Nether Tointon,
 £20.
 Cutts, esq., £20.
 Geo. Townsend, esq., £10.
 Stephen Phillips, of Wispington, £10.
 Geo. Storey, of Minting, £10.
 Robt. Wilson of Skamalsbie, £10.
 Elias Kent, of the same, £10.
 Harrison, of Belchford, vid., £10.
 William Gregby, of Tumbey, £10.
 Willm. Hansard, esq., £150.
 Willm. Saltmarsh, esq., £10.
 Willm. Stow, of Snelland, £10.
 Geo. Bolton, of Bardney, £10.
 Willm. Broxholme, of Stainton, £10.
 Alexr. Smith, of the same, £10.
 Robt. Southwell, of Benningworth, £10.
 Thos. Massingberd, esq., £60.
 Edw. Pigott, of Orbie, £15.
 Nathaniel Nottingham, of the same,
 £20.
 Augustine Megson, of the same, £10.
 Tho. Egar, of Croft, £10.
 Richd. Freiston, of the same, £10.
 Matthew Whiting, of the same, £10.
 Willm. Thory, of Patney, £30.
 Thos. Skegnes, of Candlesby, £10.
 Thos. Thornton, of Great Steeping, £10.
 John Hareby, of Ashby, £10.
 John Motram, of Ingoldmells, £10.
 John Basset, of Easterkeale, £10.
 Willm. Elson, of Steeping, £10.

16 LINCOLNSHIRE CONTRIBUTORS TO ROYAL LOAN TO CHARLES I.

James Martingdale, of Reevesby, £10.
 Joan Chubb, of Spilaby, vid., £20.
 Thos. Palfreman, of Lusbie, £15.
 Henry Tonnard, of Sibsey, £10.
 Thos. Welberley, of Kirkby, £10.
 Hugh Ward, of Louth, £120.
 John Willie, of the same, £10.
 Thos. May, of the same, £20.
 Willm. Hambey, esq., £40.
 Xpofer Skegnes, of Alford, £20.
 Willm. Newstead, of Billesbie, £10.
 Willm. Willie, of Sutton, £10.
 Willm. Day, of Huttoft, £10.
 Willm. Wooley, of Cumberworth, £20.
 Thos. Clay, of Ulceby, £15.
 Richd. Aylsbie, of the same, £10.
 Xpofer Horneby, of Thoresby, £10.
 Willm. Goose, of Calceby, £15.
 Thos. Comins, of Claythorpe, £15.

John Brampton, esq., £50.
 Thos. Madison, of Thrusthorpe, £20.
 Willm. Billett, of Woodthorpe, £40.
 Godfrey Carrington, of Sallabie (Saleby), £10.
 George Tincker, of Thrusthorpe, £10.
 John Chanler, of Manby, £10.
 Dr. Gooch, of Alvingham, £30.
 George Caborne, of Saltfleetby, £10.
 Thos. Caborne, of the same, £10.
 George Mudd, of Sidbrooke (Skidbrook), £10.
 Thos. Rowle, of Ludbrough, £10.
 John Tupholme, of Grimsby, £20.
 Willm. Neue, of Hagworthingham, £10.
 John Day, of Sawesthorpe, £30.
 Robt. Thornhill, of Worlaby, £10.
 Francis Palmer, £10.
 Nehemiah Rowson, gent., £10.

The collectors were Sir Wm. Armin, bart., and Sir Thomas Grantham, kt., Suma £4,045, P.S. £212.

At the end of the volume is a "Minute of Privie Seals," directed to knights and gentlemen in divers counties. Such as had this distinguished honour paid them in this county, and the sums called for, were Sir Willm. Armin, £500; Sir Thos. Grantham, £500; Sir Robt. Mounson, £100; Thos. Standish, esq., £100.

After the list of those residing in the respective counties, follows those of such persons as (are) discharged of their privie seals by letters from the Lords and others of His Majestie's Most Honble. Privie Council, &c., *i.e.*, Terringham Norwood, co. Lincoln, of privie seal for £20, dated 20th March, 1625(6). Richd. Freiston, of co. Lincoln, of p. s. for £10; and ditto to John Burrell, of co. Lincoln, for £10, dated 3rd March, 1625(6). Thos. Comins, of co. Lincoln, for £15, last of April, 1626. Abatement of £100 to £50 to Richd. Wel(?) Nel)thorpe, of co. Lincoln, gent., 3rd March, 1625(6).

A LIST OF THE ADHERENTS OF RICHARD III., TAKEN FROM THE CALENDAR OF THE PATENT ROLLS OF 2ND HENRY VII., A.D. 1486-7.

Many, if not nearly all, of these persons were resident in the Midland Counties—possibly the list may be acceptable to the readers of the "RELIQUARY."

Richard, Duke of York [Ric. III.]
 John, Duke of Norfolk.
 Thomas, late Earl of Surrey.
 Walter Devereux, Lord de Ferrers.
 John Zouche, Knt.
 Richard Charlton, Knt.
 Robert Haryngton, Knt.
 Richard Radcliffe, Knt.
 William Berkeley, late of Weley, Knt.
 Robert Brakenbury, Knt.
 Thomas Pilkington, Knt.

James Harrington, Knt.
 Walter Hopton, Knt.
 William Catesby.
 Roger Wake.
 William Sapote, late of Huntingdon.
 Humphrey Stafford.
 William Clerk of Wenlock.
 Richard Watkins (Serjt.-at-Arms.)
 Richard Renyll, late of Derbyshire.
 Pulter, Jun., late of Kent.
 John Walsh, *alias* Hastyns.

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DESULTORY NOTES ON THE OLD CHURCHWARDENS'
BOOK OF THE PARISH OF MORTON, Co. DERBY, 1592—1642.

BY THE REV. CHARLES KERRY.

THE first leaf of this interesting old book is a tattered fragment, all but illegible, without any date; but the next contains the accounts of Richard Eire, churchwarden of Morton, for 1592—towards the latter end of Elizabeth's reign. The very first entry reveals a bit of the Derbyshire *patois* of the period, showing how very far back this county (like all others) had its distinctive brogue. The word "Master" is spelt "Mester." "Imprimis received of Mester Goodwin iiij^s." A little lower we have—"Itm to Mester Psone that hee..... done to the queenes man."

Other examples occur. "Chesterfield" is spelt "Chesterfelte." "Memed" for "maimed" soldiers, in 1599.

The next entry shows the cozy, homely way in which the parochial funds were expended in this out of the way corner, by the church functionaries in the days of Queen Bess.

Item for ij. Ringers suppers, and clarke and myself [that is Mr. Richard Eire, the churchwarden] Sen Hugh day at night of.....

I wonder where they supped; a nice little friendly supper, no doubt, with a black-jack of ale, and a cruiskeen with spiced drink, and it may be a *pipe*, for be it known unto all men, our forefathers smoked their pipes long before the introduction of tobacco into England. They smoked hemp and various fragrant herbs. And it is hard to eradicate a primitive habit, it seems so ingrained. Only the other day I saw a young hopeful of nine years in his father's shop, standing with his tail to the fire, enjoying a tiny roll of brown paper, which he handled with all the delicacy, and with the air of an old connoisseur. I only hope the *hemp* of past times smelt a little more odoriferous than my young friend's weed. St. Hugh's day, or the 17th of November, was the day of Elizabeth's accession, and the bells of Morton welcomed the anniversary in 1592, when the ringers had elevenpence bestowed on them at church that day in bread and ale—not so bad—and a good supper with the clerk and churchwarden afterwards.

Anno 1593—

Item levid forth on Richard Turner for wintering the parish hefor—vs.

The animal was probably bequeathed by some individual for the benefit of the poor.

In 1597, we have—

Rec^d of William Revell for his father's buriall in the churche—iijs. iiij^d.

There are numerous entries of this ancient family in the Morton Register. The Revells came into this county from Warwickshire, and settled at Ogston in the fourteenth century. William, the last

heir male, died in 1706. The Turbutts inherited Ogston by marriage with one of the sisters and co-heiresses of the aforesaid William. A portion of the old Revell mansion still remains at Ogston. The roof of the kitchen has some very finely moulded beams. At the intersection of two of them, in the centre, is the crest of the Revels, viz., a bowed arm, in armour, garnished, *or*, holding in the hand a dagger, the point downwards, between two bat's wings, *or*, membraned, *gules*. At the end of a beam over the kitchen window is the letter R, and at the opposite end another carving, which I could not decipher. The gateway of the old mansion, with its low-side portal, has been removed to one of the kitchen gardens. It is crowned with a very fine embattled coping, and is a very choice relic of the end of the fifteenth century, worthy of a much better position.

In 1598, a levy was made by the consent of the whole parish at 8d. the oxgang—i.e. 8d. for every 15 acres. Amongst the ratepayers then was Arthur Milner, whose descendants still survive in this parish.

In 1599, John Clay heads the account of his expenditure with the expressive words, "What I have lede forth"; and the first item is—

Imprimis To John Lye of Wholye for stoping the churche forth of the Caddowes the 10th of May.

"Caddow" is the Old English name for a jackdaw.

There was a yearly impost demanded by Government at this time for the relief of maimed soldiers, and for the repairs of the Queen's Bench and Marshalsea Prisons.

In these accounts there are numerous entries of collections made in Morton for the relief of distress, and other urgent causes. One of the earliest of these occurs in 1604—

For the collection of Geneva [spelt 'Genevial'] ijs. iiijd.

"About this time" (1602), says Fuller, "the low estate of the city of Geneva, the nursery of the reformed religion, was lively represented to the prelates, clergy, and well-disposed persons of England; being for the present in a very doleful condition." (It had been captured by the Duke of Savoy, who had banished all Protestants out of his dominions.) "Archbishop Whitgift, whose hand was ever open to any pious design, set a liberal example, and the rest cheerfully followed, so that large sums of money were seasonably made over for the relief of Geneva" (iii., p. 187).

In 1607, Edward Haberjambe, churchwarden, made the following entry:—

Item the fift of November for grease and my super ijd.

An odd combination; but the grease was for the bells, and not for the supper.

In 1608, James Berresford makes up his yearly account, beginning—

Imp's of Henere Was xviiij*d*. and ix*d*. and iiij*d*. of him for Machin farme.

It appears from the oldest register of Morton that the "Wass" family were *coal-workers*, if not coal proprietors.

The entries are curious and painfully interesting.

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Anno Dni 1600—

The buriall of William Yorkeshiro that dyed in John Wasse Cole pitt the viij. of Marche.

Anno 1604—

Margrett Wasse wife of John Wasse who died in a coie pitt [was buried] the seventh of September.

The word "*died*" seems to imply that they fell victims to foul air. Had they been killed or burnt, I think the register would have been more explicit. In those days there was little or no ventilation of the coal mines, no safety lamp, and no steam engines. The danger and the misery of mining then, cannot be properly estimated now. From the fact that women were employed in Wasse's pit, it is probable that there was no shaft, but that the coal was followed downwards from the surface, like the pit at Stretton, a kind of pit termed a "Footrill," or "Drift."

In the accounts of James Gregorie, churchwarden for 1610, we have—

It: my charges at Chesterfeld when the justises fayld about recusants—viij*d*.

There are more entries in the old book about recusants—

Item at Chesterfeld the thirde of Marche at the sitting of the justices for ale howse keepers and recusants for putting in our presentment—iiij*d*.
Item for making it—iiij*d*.

Again, 1636—

It: spent the 7th of June at Derby when the justises sate about recusants.
1637—It: given to one to excuse vs from goinge to Bakwell the 23 Sep. before his Maties Commissioners concerning recusants—8*d*.

These "Recusants" were simply Romanists who *refused* to acknowledge the king's supremacy over the church in this realm in matters ecclesiastical. From the accession of Queen Elizabeth down to comparatively recent times, the Romanists had a very hard time of it. To the time of William III., if not later, their priests were hunted down like vermin, so that they were compelled to disguise themselves, and hide in secret recesses and nooks in the houses of those who favoured their religion. Great numbers were put to death in Elizabeth's reign, scores pined away in prison, and many were sent into exile, only too happy to be let off so cheaply. The Roman Catholic laity had to compound for their estates again and again, and especially in the time of the Commonwealth. Recusants convicted, above the age of 16, were not to travel above five miles from home without a licence from the king, three of the Privy Council, or four Justices of the Peace, with the assent of the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant of the County, on pain of forfeiting all their goods, chattels, and lands. By an Act passed 3 James I., cap. 4, the constables and churchwardens of every parish, or one of them, or (if there be none such) the constables of the hundred there, are to present once a year at the Quarter Sessions

such recusants as shall be absent from the church for a month together; the forfeiture of which is 20*l.* a month. If a recusant shall conform, and not receive the sacrament once a year at least, he shall forfeit for the first year 20*l.*, for the second, 40*l.*, and for every default after, 60*l.* No gentleman in this county suffered more on account of his religion, under these abominable acts, than Jacinth Sacheverell, of Morley, from whose brother the Sitwells of Morley and Stainsby are descended. His family estate was confiscated, his writings and title deeds taken away, and he had to pay 8,000*l.* (a large sum of money in Cromwell's time) to retain what little right he had.

A list of recusants, put in the hands of the Lord Keeper Puckeridge, Feb. 2, 1595, includes "One Green, a carpenter and mason, dwelling at Morley, on Mr. Sacheverell's lande 5 mile beyonde Darbye, who maketh all the *little beades that bee in boxes*: he made a secret place in Mr. Bentley's house, at Lea, with a dore of free-stone, that no man could judge there were any such place, and maketh all the secret places in Recusants Houses in that countrey."—*Cox's "Churches of Derbyshire."*

I will conclude this notice of Recusants by quoting the usual sentence of death pronounced upon them—and the very sentence, indeed, passed upon poor George Busby, a Roman Catholic priest, discovered concealed in West Hallam Old Hall, the seat of Mr. Powtrel, in the year 1681:—

"That you, the prisoner now at the bar, be conveyed hence to the place from whence you came, and that you be conveyed thence on a hurdle to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck; that you be cut down alive; that your privy members be cut off; your bowels be taken out and burnt in your view; that your head be severed from your body; that your body be divided into four quarters; which are to be disposed of at the king's pleasure: and may God of His infinite mercy have mercy on your soul."

And all this on a poor Roman Catholic priest, whose only offence was that he was discovered to be such, in this realm of England.

In many parishes in England it was incumbent upon the landholders to repair and maintain the churchyard wall, and a certain piece was allotted to each holding in proportion to its extent and valuation. It was so at Puttenham, in Co. Surrey, where the wall is now divided into seven or eight sections, each showing a separate and independent construction. In five of these sections are old stones bearing the initials of the persons responsible for the repairs of that particular portion.

In the year 1618 the wall round Morton churchyard was similarly allotted among thirty-five parishioners, being landholders. The extent of their responsibility was determined by the number of oxgangs each of them held. Mr. Revell's portion was contiguous to the parsonage fold, *i.e.*, from the churchyard gate to about the north end of the Rectory House, and this because he held five oxgangs. The remainder of the wall was divided among thirty-four persons. Henry Wass's lay against the parsonage and adjoined Revell's. James Gregory's slice lay at the steeple end. Edward Hunt's lay at the

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west end of the pin-fold, and the rest of the allotments are undefined ; but from the note affixed there could be no difficulty in ascertaining each man's portion. Here it is verbatim—

If at any time hereafter anye part of the Churche Walle be not sufficientlye made & you doe not knowe p'fectlye who sholde make it ; thou take this churche Booke and yo^r measure and begin to measure M^r Revell his v. oxganges against the P'sonage folde & soe goe Westward by the steeple end : in soe doinge you may knowe who is to make it.

(Eighteen feet of walling was reckoned for one oxgang.) The old list was revised in 1698, when the names of the successors of the original landholders were placed in the margin.

In the accounts for 1618, is the following :—

Item. to Tidman the apparitor for the books about the Bible and servants recreation.

The latter book relating to servants requires a little explanation.

King James, in one of his progresses in 1617, had passed through Lancashire, and having noticed the severity with which the magistrates and clergy had enforced the statutes relating to the stricter observance of the Lord's Day, thereby giving colour to the charge made by the Romanists, that the Protestant religion was calculated to make men gloomy and morose, set forth a declaration on the 14th of May this year, to this effect—"That for his good people's lawful recreations, his pleasure was, that after the end of Divine Service, they should not be disturbed, hindered, or discouraged from any lawful recreations, such as dancing, either of men or women ; archery for men, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreations : nor from having of May games, Whitsun ales, or Morris dancers, and setting up of May-poles, or other sports therewith used, so as the same be had in due and convenient time without impediment or let of Divine Service ; and that the women should have leave to carry rushes to the church for the decorating of it according to their old custom. At the same time *prohibiting* all unlawful games to be used on the Sundays, as bear-baiting, bull-baiting, interludes, and at *all times* bowling."

This declaration caused much heart-burning throughout the country, but the strict Sabbatarians among the clergy were set at their ease by the subsequent provision that no minister in the county was *enjoined* to read the book in his parish. (*Vide Fuller III., 302, etc.*)

This declaration was set forth again with additions and modifications, Oct. 18th, 1633, when it was embodied in the famous "Book of Sports," which was conceived by some, says Fuller, to be a concurring cause of the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament. (*Vide Whitgift's "Memorials," p. 18.*)

Under the Morton accounts for 1633 is the following entry :—

Item for a book wch the Kinge caused to goe to euery Church and Chappel
—2s. 6d.

This refers to the very book, and from the tone of the entry it was evidently considered a very unnecessary and distasteful article by the Morton churchwardens, Michael Brown and Leonard Wright.

In almost all churchwardens' accounts of the Stuart period we find mention of a church official, whose office may, perhaps, create some surprise. I mean the "Dog-whipper." The following entry explains itself. Anno 1622—

Item paid to Richard Turner for whipping y^e doggs out of y^e churche—1s.

It is said that the custom of introducing dogs in the church was due to the Puritan faction, to show their contempt for consecrated places. This was quite in harmony with the spirit they manifested during the civil wars—when fonts were polluted with their own excrement; when calves were arrayed in surplices and baptized; when, in Lichfield Cathedral, the pipes of the organ were used in an unholy chase round the building, and the very sanctuary itself converted into the basest of uses. And all this by the "would-be saints" of the period.

I have seen it stated that the close railing round our altars was first introduced to protect the sacrarium and the Holy Table from desecration and pollution by dogs.

At Bray, in Berks., the dog-whipper seems to have been provided with a special dress for his office—

Anno 1618—paid for a jerkin to Edward Johnson according to ancient custom for whipping dogs out of the church—vjs. iiijd.

He occurs in the accounts for the following year—

Item for Edward Johnson's coate & a surplis to whip Rongues—xs.

Perhaps Richard Turner, of Morton, also rejoiced in some special badge of office.

The old book abounds with notices of collections made in this parish, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, called "Briefs."

1611 (?)—Item geven towards the planting in Virginia.—

Towards the buildinge of the Market Towne of Collampton in Devon-shire being burned by fire—1s.

1617—Item for a llre patten w^{ch} came vpon Easter Day for the repaire of a church att East Greenhithe in Kent—1s. vjd.

1618—Itē to Richard Buckston of Derby for fire—1s.

Itē to Humphrey Palmer of Shipley in ye count' of Darb' for fire—1s.

Itē for a letter patten for Robert Hanbon of Litchfield—

1619—Itē for a letter patten for Church Hallam 1s. [? Kirk Hallam]

1622—Itē payd for a letter patten to one William Middleton of Midlton in Yorkshire

Under 1623 we have—

Itē p^d a letter patten for the repaireinge of the churche and steeple of Rochester the 25 of Maye

Itē p^d 27th of Auguste to a letter patten to Joseph Purchas and Alias Wilson widdowe for the Borroughe of Dorchester being burnt with fire—8d.

To Jarvis Wynd of Outthorne of Holdernes in the Countie of York fisherman with a letter patten for losses on the watters—viijd.

Itē p^d to John More of Gottford w^{ch} had great losses by fire

Itē p^d to Arme's wife of Waissington w^{ch} hath a certificate of her neighbours of her husband being lamed 1s.—[She obtained a similar sum in 1625]

The 25 of Januarie to John Fleming of Fänderne in the parish of Mickle-over Tailor which had three kine stolen from him, with losses in

presenting the felloens &c. hath obtained a certificate from our justices to gayther the benevolence of good people—1s.
Item paid to a poor fellowe 25th of November w^{ch} had been in slaverie (among the) Turkes and cut out his tongue—p^d ijd.

In 1624 we have—

Item p^d a letter patten 22nd of Maie to James Ffoulame for John Duffe of London Marrener—Recommended by the young prince for his losses upon the watters—vj^d.

Item a letter patten the 28th of Maie to the Grecian y^e Archbishop of Diraah—Thrust out and driven from his said Archbishoprick by the great Turke—p^d 1s.

Item p^d the 26th of June (to) a letter patten to James Fouljambe for Lord John Albertus a Gretian being fled from the Turke—js. vjd.

It. p^d to Mr. Burne the 18 of October a letter pattens to the Redeeming of fiftene hundreth Englishe men beinge in slaverie vnder the Turkes in Angier & Tunis—ijs. vjd.

Item. p^d to Angelus Jacobi a marchant of Ciprus the 26th of Marche to the Redeeming of wife and children out of the slaverie of the Turkes for their Ransome—p^d viij^d.

Itē p^d to a letter patten to John Clarke of Northnfield in the east Riding of the countie of Yorke for his losses by fyre—viij^d.

To Thomas Gerderson of fynellie in the countie of Nottingham—losses by fyre—viij^d.

Item p^d 10th of March to John Nicholas of Great Linford in Buckinghamshire for fyre—1s.

2 Maye—p^d that daie to Mr. Brandreth the collection for New found land.

P^d the 25th July to George Howiden the minister of Askame in Notts. he preached at evening prayer, he being fallen into great povertie—p^d ijs.

1625—P^d 3rd July to a poore man of boulsover that had hindrance by buyinge of salte—1s.

P^d to William Sext of Arstaffe [Hardstaff] for povertie—1s.

Itē p^d to Richard Lees of Burk in the countie of Devenshire for a tounē burnt wth fyre—11s.

Itē p^d 16th Aprill to Denize Bacon of Crich for his povertie—1s.

1632—To a poore woman—one of the Storers of Hoge—1^d.

To a poore woman wth foure Children goeing to Chester at the request of ou^r pson Mr. Barlow—1s.

1634—Item given to a poore woman of Duffield upon Trenitie Sunday at the Chapell, by the consent of the p'shnrs there, which had her house burnt away—2s.

The font was re-leaded in 1625, at a cost of 13s. 6d. The curfew bell is mentioned in 1634. In 1635 we have—

Itē paid for castinge the bell and all other charges about it—5l. 6s. 2d.

This refers to the second or middle bell of the peal—now unfortunately cracked—which still records the year of its refounding ("1635") on its shoulder.

The third, or tenor bell, appears to be cœval with the tower itself, and is singularly interesting. The founder's mark stamped upon it shows it to have been cast by Richard Mellour, a wealthy bell-founder, of Nottingham. He was Mayor of that town in 1506, and died shortly afterwards. His wife, Dame Agnes Mellour, founded the Nottingham Free School. In her deed of foundation, dated Nov. 22, 1513, which may be seen in Deering's "History of Nottingham" (p. 154), she terms herself widow and "vowess." In the same work is a view of the school, as it appeared in 1751.

Under 1635 we have another curious entry—

It is given to two men for to watch the churchyard one night because it was supposed they would have brought Thomas Wright to have been buried there—1s. 0d.

A similar entry occurs under 1637—

It is given for watching the churchyard the 10th of May when P'sons wife of Morwood had like to have been buried there—1s. 8d.

Again we have—

It is given to Thomas Clarke to search whether P'sons wife of Morewood was buried in the chappell yard—8d.

I am sorry to say I have not been able to find the faintest clue to the history of Thomas Wright, or of Parson's wife. It would seem they were denied the privilege of interment either at Brackenfield old chapel or at the parish church. Both of them appear to have been *parishioners*. It was not mere denial of *Christian rites* at the funeral, but a prohibition of inhumation in the *sacred precincts*. The rubric, at the commencement of our Burial Service, does not deny interment to any one, but prohibits the use of the service to three classes of offenders:—(1) To those who die excommunicated; (2) to those who lay violent hands on themselves; and (3) to the unbaptized. In the "*Sacerdotalé*," printed at Venice, in 1554, I find there were fifteen classes of offenders to whom *ecclesiastical* sepulture was denied, but none of these seem to meet the Morton cases. After a very diligent search, I can only come to one conclusion, and that is, that Thomas Wright was considered a wizard, and Parson's wife a witch. Executed criminals were even interred in the ditches or northern boundaries of churchyards, as the Registers of Dorking bear witness, but witches and wizards, who managed to escape burning, were hardly ever interred in Christian cemeteries. They were usually buried at cross-roads, or three lane ends, with a sharp stake driven through their bodies.

A many years ago the remains of a poor woman, named Kate Cutler, who had been thus interred, were discovered at the three lane ends, near West Hallam Windmill, in this county. The remains of the stake were found in the middle of the skeleton. This was a case of suicide; she had drowned herself in Holbrook's Pond in the vicinity.

About this time (1635) there was great excitement throughout England about minor points of religion, such as the nature and position of the altar, and its ornaments; the nature of ecclesiastical costume; the retention or rejection of reasonable ceremonies; minor points of doctrine, etc., etc., which was kept alive by a petty irritating legislation, and vindictive reprisals on every side. We have a small glimpse of this in the old account book. In 1635 a new Communion Table, "with a reale about it," was provided for the church, at a cost of 2l. 12s. 0d. This new rail was not arranged in the usual ecclesiastical manner, and must have been obnoxious to some of the worshippers at Morton, who seem to have presented or reported the matter to the Bishop of Lichfield, and he appears to have acted at once upon the presentation—

Item paid the apariter for his fees for givinge us warninge to alter the reale—2s. 6d.

P^d to Henry Revill for alteringe the raile in the chauncell, and timber w^{ch} he broughte to mende it with all—2s. 11d.

P^d to a mason for helping to alter it one day—1s. 0d.

The offending article was subsequently disposed of—

Receaved for the Reale which was sold to Blackwell—7s. 0d.

From the phrase, "a reale about it," we may conclude that the new table was entirely surrounded by a frame of rails, and brought from the east end into the *middle of the chancel*; a fashion which was in high favour with the Puritan party.

At this time great exertions were being made by the king and Laud (then Bishop of London) to restore St. Paul's Cathedral, and there was no less than 104,380*l.* collected to put it into repair. Collections were made throughout England, so under 1637, in the Morton Book, we have—

Item spent the 30 of September wth going to Chesterfield before my lord Vencourt and M^r Ffullwood concerning the repaire of Paul's Church—8d.

What was subscribed at Morton there is nothing to indicate. This old cathedral perished in the great fire of London, 1666.

In 1640, a new "pillar was made to the church," which from the amount of material consumed in its construction, must have been some exterior abutment to support a leaning wall.

"Monthly meetings" were held in the parish in 1639 and 1640, on account of which the churchwardens were summoned in those years to appear at Chesterfield before "My Lord." Whether they were meetings of Nonconformists, or otherwise, I have not been able to ascertain.

The old book ends with a few particulars for 1642. The rest has been torn away.

Stonebroom, Morton.

DERBY ESTREATS, 17TH CHARLES I., 1641.

BURG. DERBY.

Estreats granted by Parliament 17 Car 1st taken by Edward Large, Maior.
John Bullock Esq^r Henry Waudell Luke Whittington Roger Allestrye &
Robert Mellor, Commissioners appointed in that behalf. & delivered to Robert
Curtis & Richard Bludworth Collectors to receive & the other part sent to
His Majestys Court of Exchequer on the 28th September 1641.

SN^r ALKMONDS PAR.

Edward Willmot Doctor in Divinitie in terris	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xxiijs.
John Meynell gent in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Francis Goodwin alderman in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Hamlet Burne Clothier in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.

SN^r PETERS PAR.

Edward Large, maior, in terris	...	...	...	8	—	xxx
Georg Allestrye gent in terris	...	...	...	xld.	—	xvjs.
Elizabeth Leevinge vid. in terris	...	...	...	xls.	—	xvjs.
Persivall Willobie gent in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
John Parker felmonger in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Edward Burne Ironmonger in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.

SN^r MICHAELLS PAR.

Thomas Burne in bon	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Joseph Parker alderman in terris	...	...	...	ls.	—	xxx.
John Daulton Draper in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Thomas Harriman Maulster in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Thomas Leaper Letmonger in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Richard Bludworth in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.

ALL SN^r PAR.

on Willm Allestrye Esq ^r in terris	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xxiijs.
Barbara Lady Harper in terris	...	...	...	vl.	—	xls.
Nathan Hallowes Alderman in terris	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xxiijs.
Edward Walker Sen Alderman in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Luke Whittington alderman in terris	...	...	...	xxxs.	—	xij.
Edward Pottrell gent in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Robert Mellor alderman in terris	...	...	...	ls.	—	xxx.
Roger Allestry gentleman in terris	...	...	...	xls.	—	xvjs.
M ^r Mary Ballindon in terris	...	...	...	ls.	—	xxx.
M ^r Fortune Stringer vid in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Henry Fisher in terris	...	...	...	xxx.	—	viijs.
William Francis sen : Butcher in terris	...	...	...	xxxs.	—	xij.
Edward Walker Jun ^r in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
William Wollet Mercer in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
William Stenson Grocer in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
George Dakin Maulster in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
John Watson Jun ^r grayrier in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Edward Haukes sen ^r : furrier in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Richard Carter felmonger in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Thomas Caulver Maulster in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Francis Morris sen ^r Maulster in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
William Turner gent in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.

SN^r WERBURG PAR.

Henry Wandell alderman in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Danyell Eyres, Clarke, in terris	...	...	...	xxx.	—	viijs.
Thomas Houghton Alderman in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Robert Bruckhouse alderman in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
William Day, Mercer, in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Thomas Potter, Tanner, in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
M ^r Mary Hope vid : in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
John Spateman, Maulster, in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Henry Warde grayrier in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
John Yates maulster in bonis	...	...	...	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Henry Jackson Maulster in bonis	iijs.	—	xvjs.
Elizabeth Deane vid in bonis	iijs.	—	xvjs.

Signed.

Sum total

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E large
Maior.Luke
WhittingtonR^d Allestrye.Rob^t Mellor.

FONTS AND BAPTISMS.—II. BAPTISMS.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRÉ.

" And we will hear, note, and believe in heart,
 And what you speak is in your conscience wash'd,
 As pure as sin with baptism."

King Henry V., Act I., sc. 2.

THE learned author of *The Antiquities of the Christian Church*, the Rev. Joseph Bingham devotes one entire volume of that work to the consideration of Baptism, and the instruction given to Catechumens, or candidates for the sacred rite. He furnishes many interesting and curious particulars, which are the more valuable because he generally gives the authorities from whence his information is derived. From him, it would appear that in the early ages of Christianity the bishops were the chief persons entrusted with the administration of the ordinance of baptism, but deputed the power to presbyters and deacons. Laymen were allowed to baptize in extreme cases, but all women were prohibited from doing so; and the christening of children by heretics was considered as extremely doubtful as regards its validity. Certain conditions were also obligatory to its effective performance; thus, the recipient must be alive, though he mentions "a Custom that began to prevail among some weak People in *Africk* of giving baptism to the Dead." This absurdity, if there is any truth in the following story from Gibbon, was not entirely confined to "*Africk*." In the *Decline and Fall* (vol. v., p. 467), we are told that "The Greeks converted Wolodomir, of Russia, 988, and baptized him, but as the two brothers of Wolodomir had died without baptism, their bodies were taken from the grave, and sanctified by an irregular and posthumous sacrament." During the interdict under which the English nation was laid, *temp.* John, only private baptism was allowed.

The author of the *Antiquities* strongly asserts the early use of infant baptism, and has this very curious passage in connection with it. There were, it appears, some persons who wished the ordinance to be deferred till the eighth day after birth, and "The Abettors of it pleaded That an Infant in the first Days after its Birth is unclean, so that any one abhors to Kiss it." Although immediate christening was allowed, it seems to have been the custom to put off the baptism of healthy children till Easter, when infants in great numbers were presented at the font with the adults, on the eve of that great festival. In Ireland and on the Continent they are now usually baptized within three days after they are born.

Baptism was not then given to every applicant. Among the persons prohibited from receiving that rite, were not only image makers, or fashioners of idols, but gladiators, all persons gaining a living by various immoral practices, minstrels, harpers, dancers, and vintners, together with all practisers of magic and various kinds of "curious arts;" to these the sacrament was denied, unless they left their several occupations. In later times the reverse of this was seen when Charlemagne punished with death the Saxons who dared either

to refuse baptism or falsely pretended to have received it. (Gibbon, vol. v., p. 109n.) Bede states that Ceadwalla, after his slaughter of the Jutes in the Isle of Wight, went to Rome to be washed in the font of baptism, within the Church of the Blessed Apostles.

Anyone acquainted with the mediæval representations of the Baptism of our Lord, or that of adults, must have noticed that the persons being baptized are invariably naked; this did not arise from any "primitive simplicity" or indelicacy of mind on the part of the delineators, but was in strict accordance with facts. Bingham devotes more than four pages to the consideration of this, and from him we learn that the postulants or neophytes were divested of their clothes to "represent the putting off the Body of Sin," and he quotes S. Chrysostom as follows:—"At Baptism, men are naked as Adam in Paradise, but with this difference; Adam was naked because he had sinned, but in Baptism, a Man was naked that he might be freed from sin." Then, S. Ambrose, he instances as saying, "Men came as naked to the Font, as they came into the world," and S. Cyril, of Jerusalem, addressing the newly baptized thus, "As soon as ye came into the inner part of the Baptistry ye put off your clothes, which is an Emblem of putting off the Old Man with his Deeds; And being thus divested ye stood naked, imitating Christ that was naked upon the Cross, who in his Nakedness spoiled Principalities, and Powers, publicly Triumphant over them on the Cross. O wonderful thing! Ye were naked in the sight of Men, and were not ashamed, in thus truly imitating the first Man Adam who was naked in Paradise, and was not ashamed." Our author adds: "And this practice was so general that we find no exception made, either with respect to the Tenderness of Infants, or the Bashfulness of the Female Sex." S. Chrysostom relates that on one occasion the Arians, on Easter Eve, broke into a church during the solemnization of baptism, killing many, and driving away others in a state of nudity. It is needless to say that there were separate apartments for each sex to disrobe and vest in. The custom may be seen in a 14th century representation of the baptism of the mother of S. Thomas-à-Becket (Royal MS. 2, b. vii.), and on a curious painted cloth of the 16th century, showing the immersion of Clovis, and which is engraved in Sere's *Moyen Age*. This denudation of the neophyte is omitted in the modern Roman rite for the baptism of adults, but the ritual points out that in countries where triune immersion is practised, the baptized is to be dipped with "the upper part of the body uncovered, the rest decently covered."

As late as the 16th century, it is said that in some parts of Ireland children were baptized by immersion; but that the right arms of the males were carefully held above the water, in order that, not having been dipped in the sacred stream, they might strike the more deadly blow. (Campion's *History of Ireland*, 1571; bk. i. ch. vi.)

The primitive custom of clothing those baptized in a white garment continued till the time of Edward VI., and is still a feature in the Roman ritual. Zeno Veronensis, quoted in Bingham, reminding persons of their baptism, says they should "rejoice, for they went down Naked into the Font but rose again clothed in a White and

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Heavenly Garment, in which, if they did not defile it, they might obtain the Kingdom of Heaven." A mediæval illustration of this theory of a white vesture may be found in the remarkable fresco of the Last Judgment, at Patching, Sussex, where the righteous are seen marching to heaven so clad, whilst the wicked retain no clothing, but only the symbols of their former status in society—crowns on the heads of royalty, and mitres on those of abbots and bishops. In the Middle Ages, this white garment, presented to the child at baptism, was then wrapped round it, and retained as part of the clothing till the churching of the mother, who, in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI., is directed to present it to the minister at the church, with her other accustomed offerings, and till quite recently, at Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex, it was the practice at the churching of a woman for her to give a white cambric handkerchief to the officiant as an offering—(See *Excursions in Essex*, vol. i. p. 175)—this being evidently a relic of the ancient usage. Infants dying with this vesture upon them are supposed by many antiquaries to be commemorated on some monumental brasses; there is one at Southfleet, Kent, and another at Stoke-et-Abernoun, Surrey. Curiously enough, the inscription in each instance begins with the common formula employed for an adult, "Pray for the soule of." To the writer, these effigies appear merely those of young children bound up in "swaddling clouts," as a Jacobean bishop phrases it; an exception being made in some few cases where a cross is marked on the part of the cloth above the child's forehead.*

Sponsors were in primitive times limited to one for each candidate for baptism, whether infant or adult, and these to be—a man for a male—a woman for a female; but in later times the custom became common for the recipient of the rite to have more god-parents. Edward III. is recorded to have had seven, and the limitation as to the correspondence in sex was relaxed, but with the proviso that no marriage could be contracted between the child and the sponsors. We find Mary I., when only five years of age, acting as godmother to the infant daughter of Sir Edward Compton. (Strickland, vol. i., p. 75), and when the future queen grew up, her fondness for standing sponsor was excessive, she was god-parent for fifteen children during the year 1597, in all grades of life, from the heir of England down to the children of cottagers. (See *Ibid*, vol. ii., p. 512).

Sometimes, in later ages, god-parents by proxy were permitted. Queen Elizabeth was thus godmother to Mary of Scotland's son, the future James I. of England, and also vicariously to the daughter of Charles IX. of France, her representative in the last case being a male, William Somerset, Earl of Worcester. (*Ibid*, vol. iii. pp. 184, 278.)

In the primitive church, Bingham notes that Confirmation "was then usually the Conclusion of Baptism, both in Adult persons and Infants," and this continued a practice till quite a recent period; indeed till the completion of the Reformation it was the custom in England at the baptism of royal and high personages; thus Arthur,

* Mrs. Quickly describing Falstaff's death says, "'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any christom child.'"—*King Henry V., Act II., sc. 3.*

son of Henry VII., was confirmed at his christening, his sponsor being the Earl of Oxford; Mary I. and Elizabeth also received the rite at their baptisms, the latter at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury; her god-parents at her christening, which was administered by the Bishop of London, were the archbishops, and "the olde Dutchesse of Norfolk, and the olde Marchionesse of Dorset, widdowes." At her confirmation the Marchioness of Exeter was her godmother (the god-parents at confirmation being, as was the custom, different from those at baptism). Although the present Roman ritual says nothing as to confirmation of infants immediately after baptism, the service for that of adults has this rubric:—"If a Bishop is present who can lawfully administer that Sacrament,* the Neophytes are initiated by him in the Sacrament of Confirmation."

The children of royal and noble personages were carried to church, and to the font, by female relatives of similar rank, clad in rich apparel. In the Pell Rolls, the sum of £554 16s. 8d. is entered to be paid to Queen Margaret of Anjou, for a richly embroidered christening mantle, used at the baptism of her son Edward, and also twenty yards of russet cloth to array the font (Strickland, vol. i., p. 567); and the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, who carried the infant, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, was clad in a similar article of dress, of purple velvet, with a long train furred with ermine; on the right of the Duchess was the Duke of Norfolk, with his marshal's rod, and on his left the Duke of Suffolk; over the child was a rich canopy borne by Lord Rochford, the Lord Hussey, the Lord William Howard, and the Lord Thomas Howard, the elder; the Countess of Kent and the Earls of Wiltshire and Derby supporting the train.†

At these royal, and at similar ceremonies, it was customary for nobles to carry the various articles required by the then ritual; for example, at the baptism of Lady Frances Brandon, daughter of Charles Brandon, and Mary, Queen of France. "The basin, covered, was borne by Mr. Stourton (son of Lord William Stourton), the taper by Mr. Richard Long, the salt by Mr. Humphrey Barnes (Berners?); the chrism by Lady Chelton (Shelton); Mrs. Dorothy Verney carried the young lady, assisted by the Lord Powis and Sir Roger Pelston. (Browne's *English Studies*, p. 111, quoted from State Papers, vol. ii., p. 1108.) At Queen Elizabeth's christening, the basins were borne by the Earl of Essex, at that of Edward VI., by Lord Fitzwalter.‡

Immediately after confirmation, or "bisboping," as it was termed, rich gifts were made the child by those present,§ and the congregation were regaled with a slight refection of "comferts and ipocrase," or the like, before leaving the church. At Eastbourne, Sussex, at the

* i.e. By the baptism taking place in his own diocese, or by permission of the diocesan bishop.

† The baptism of Elizabeth forms the subject of the last scene in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*

‡ These basins were for the purpose of receiving the gifts made to the christened infant.

§ In the South Kensington Museum is a book-cover of silver filigree open-work, backed by gilt foil, with bells attached, and chain for suspension, containing a copy of the gospels, and "worn by infants on occasion of baptism." It came from Valencia, Spain, and is as recent in date as 1866-70.

birth of a child, it was, till recently, the custom to make a kind of feast for the agricultural part of the parishioners, and which went by the term of "Sops and Ale," this usage appears not unlikely to have some connection with the above. After reaching home, a royal infant was taken to his mother, who was the first allowed to call him by his Christian name, and then he received her blessing. Miss Strickland (vol. ii.) mentions two instances of the above, Arthur, son of Henry VII., and Edward VI., and says that it was in accordance with ancient etiquette on such occasions.

The name taken at baptism was recommended by the Church to be that of some saint, and was often the one on whose festival day the child was born. The eldest son of Louis XIV. was named "Toussaint," his birth occurring on the feast of All Saints, and in some families it was customary to call children born about Easter by the appellation of Pascal. The anniversary of the Saint's day after whom an infant was named was kept as a holiday by the family, a practice which lingered on in England for many years. In 1696, Queen Anne kept her name-day on July 24th, two days before the festival of S. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary. (See Strickland, vol. vi., p. 160.)

The first baptism, with Protestant rites, of a royal infant of English parents, was that of the daughter of James I., in April, 1605. During the troubles of the 17th century, lay baptism sometimes took place, and it is recorded that at Maresfield, Sussex, "the wife of Edward Watmouth appears to have been a very active and useful person in the parish, as she is often mentioned in the registers as sponsor to children baptized; and once or twice as privately baptizing infants herself (*Suss. Arch. Soc. Coll.*, vol. xiv., p. 161); in the same records are entered several similar christenings by the laity, about 1643. In the Parish Registers of Saint Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, is the following:—"On December 21, 1818, a child was baptized as *Susannah*, Drury, B—," and entered in the register. The following note was afterwards added:—"By mistake of the father, baptized as a girl, re-baptized Jan. 5, 1819," and the names then given were *Richard*, Drury, B—." (*Guide to St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth*, p. 295).

Of Nidderdale, Yorkshire, Mr. Macquoid says, "The dale seems to abound in birds and rare plants; the night-jar is called the gabbleratchet, and the same pathetic superstition is attached to it in this part of Yorkshire that one meets with in Scotland and elsewhere; the belief that these birds embody the souls of unbaptized infants doomed to wander for ever in the air."—*About Yorkshire*, p. 148.

The reason why, in the 17th century, witches were considered guilty, who swam when thrown into water, was simply this—that as the accused sorcerers had by their evil practices rejected the effects of the waters of baptism, so the aqueous element refused to retain the apostates in its folds.

A LIST OF THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL,
KNIGHTS AND ESQUIRES, WHOSE NAMES APPEAR
TO BE IN THE COMMISSIONS OF PEACE, AND
OF OYER AND TERMINER, ON THE 12TH OF
NOVEMBER, 2ND HENRY VII., 1487.

DERBYSHIRE.

I., Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.
Thomas, Earl of Derby.
George, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Henry Grey de Codnore, Knt.
Guy Fayrefax, Knt.
John Vavasour.
John Savage, Knt.
James Blount, Knt.
Henry Vernon.

Robert Eyre.
Ralph Langford.
Nicholas Montgomery.
John Curson.
Ralph Sacheverell.
John Leek.
Thomas Babyngton.
John Bradshawe.
Henry Sougham.

NOTTS.

Th: Archbishop of York.
I., Bishop of Lincoln.
Thomas, Earl of Derby.
Henry Grey de Codnore, Knt.
Thomas Burg, Knt.
Guy Fairefax, Knt.
John Vavasour.
John Babyngton, Knt.
Iarvis Clifton, Knt.

Robert Markebam, Knt.
Henry Perpoint, Knt.
Robert Strelley, Knt.
John Stanhope, Knt.
John Downham.
Thomas Leke.
Thomas Mulinis.
Robert Sutton.
Robert Nevyle.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

I., Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.
Thomas, Earl of Derby.
George, Earl of Shrewsbury.
John Sutton de Dudley, Knt.
Thomas Tremayle.
John Gresley, Knt.
Humphrey Stanley, Knt.
Hugh Pershall, Knt.
William Bassett.

Hugh Egerton.
Ralph Wolsay.
Richard Wrattlesley.
Hugh de Erdeswyke.
George Stanley.
William Harper.
William Wykes.
John Blount.

STAFFORD CASTLE.

Gaol Delivery.

George Stanley, Esq.
Hugh Erdeswyk.
Nicholas Agard.

Ralph Wolsley.
Roger Preers, and
Robert Swyneshead.

YORKSHIRE.

West-rithing.

Th: Archbishop of York.
Henry, Earl of Northumberland.
George, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Ralph Graystok de Greystock, Knt.
Richard Fitzhugh de Fitzhugh, Knt.
Guy Fayrefax, Knt.
Roger Towneshend, Knt.
John Fisher.
Hugh Hastings, Knt.

Thomas FitzWilliam, Knt.
John Everyngham, Knt.
William Calverley.
John FitzWilliam.
Bryan Roelcliff.
John Daweney.
Thomas Middleton.
John Bradford.
William Savyle.

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MONUMENTAL BRASS TO ROGER BOTHE AND KATHERINE HIS WIFE,
IN SAWLEY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

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THE BOOTHES OR BOTHERS, ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS, AND THE DERBYSHIRE FAMILY TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

IN volume twenty of the "RELIQUARY," I gave some notes upon Bishop George Coke, and the Derbyshire family to which he belonged; and I purpose now to devote a brief space, in continuation of my proposed notices of "Derbyshire Bishops," to the members of the family of Bothes, or Booth, who were holders of the highest ecclesiastical dignities. Like the Becs or Becks, of whom I shall yet take occasion to give some notice, the Bothes were in former times particularly prolific in supplying to the Church men eminently fitted and fully qualified to hold those high offices. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, William Bothe was Bishop of Lichfield with Coventry and Chester, and Archbishop of York; Lawrence Bothe was Bishop of Durham and Archbishop of York; John Bothe was Bishop of Exeter; Charles Bothe was Bishop of Hereford; and others were, relatively, Prebend of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Durham, Dean of York, Treasurer of Lichfield, Archdeacon of York, Archdeacon of Stow, etc.

The Bothes, or De Bothes, were a branch of the Bothes of Dunham Massey, in Cheshire. They held considerable estates and many manors in the southern part of Derbyshire at an early date, and intermarried with the Fyndernes, the Fitzherberts, and other families of note. Among other possessions, they held lands at Potlack, as appears by assize, 9th Henry V., of novel dis-seisin, brought by the Prior and Convent of Repton, of two parts of that manor; at Barrow; at Sinfin; at Twyford; at Arleston; and at Sawley. At Barrow-on-Trent, in 1519, William Bothe died, seised of lands which he held under the Priory of St. John, which lands were bestowed on the Prior and Convent of St. John of Jerusalem, by Robert de Bakepuze, in the reign of Henry II., and the Priory had a Precentor there. In the parish church were formerly monuments to John Bothe, 1418, and John Bothe, 1482, the latter being an incised slab, bearing the effigy of John Bothe in armour. At Arleston, the manor was conveyed in 1426, 4th Henry VI., by Thomas Bradshaw, and Agnes, wife of Robt. del Stoke, to John Bothe, whose descendant, William Bothe, died seised of it, in 1519. It afterwards passed to the Blounts, who sold it in 1640 to Sir John Harpur. At Sinfin, the manor belonged to the Bothes, who succeeded the Towkes (temp. Richard II.), and passed from thence to the Blounts, and thence to the Harpurs.

At Sawley are monumental brasses which will be presently described.* At Findern, is an interesting sepulchral slab to Isabella Fynderne, wife of Henry de Bothe;† and at Norbury is a slab to Alice, daughter of Henry Bothe of Arleston, and first wife of Nicholas

* Dodsworth's notes upon the Bothe and other monuments at Sawley will be found in Vol. xii. of the "RELIQUARY," page 218 and 219, where they were contributed by Mr. Henry Kirke, M.A.

† Engraved in Vol. iii. of the "RELIQUARY."

Fitzherbert, of Norbury ; probably daughter of Henry Bothe and his wife, Isabella Fynderne.

According to Burke's pedigree of the family, John Bouth, or Bothe, of Barton, Esq., married twice. First, Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford, of Trafford, in Lancashire, by whom he had issue Sir Thomas Bothe, Knt. (father of Sir John Bothe, who was killed at the battle of Flodden-field) ; Sir Robert Bothe, ancestor of the Lords Delamere ; William Bothe, Archbishop of York ; Richard Bothe, of Strickland, in Suffolk ; Roger Bothe, who married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Ralph Hatton, of Mollington, Cheshire, Esq., and is buried at Sawley (of whom presently) ; John Bothe, Bishop of Exeter ; Ralph Bothe, Archdeacon of York ; Margery Bothe, wife of John Byron, Esq., of Clayton, in Lancashire ; Joan Bothe, successively wife of Stonyhurst and Sir Thomas Sudworth, Knt. ; Catherine, wife of Thomas Ratcliffe, Esq., of Wimmerley ; and Alice, wife of Sir Robert Clifton, Knt., of Clifton, near Nottingham. Second, "to a lady whose name is unknown," by whom he had a son, Lawrence Bothe, Archbishop of York.

WILLIAM BÔTHE, or BOOTH, who was Vicar of Prescott, in Lancashire, and Canon—and afterwards Chancellor—of St. Paul's, in London, was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield with Coventry and Chester ("Plurimi in populo surrexerunt, et persecuti episcopum Cestriæ Buthe nomine, et episcopum Norwicensem") in 1447, in succession to John Catterick, who was translated to the See of Exeter. He is said to have endowed the vicarage of Prescott by charter, dated 1st September, 26th Henry VI., and to have done many liberal acts ; probably he was succeeded in the vicarage by Dr Duckworth. In 1452, Bishop William Booth was translated from the See of Lichfield to the Archbishopric of York. He is stated to have been originally brought up to the law, and to have "belonged to Gray's Inn, until, obtaining the Chancellorship of St. Paul's, he took orders." At York he succeeded John Kemp, who had been archbishop from 1426, and was translated to Canterbury in 1452. Archbishop William Booth died in 1464, and was succeeded in the See by George Neville, brother of the Earl of Warwick. Archbishop William Booth resided, for the most part, in the archiepiscopal palace at Southwell, which he is stated to have much improved, at very considerable expense. He also added a chapel—the chapel of St. John—to Southwell Minster, and he and Lawrence Booth (at that time Bishop of Durham, and afterwards Archbishop of York) founded therein a chantry, which they liberally endowed. In the windows of Booth's chapel at Southwell were several armorial bearings, among which were those of Booth, Archbishop of York ; Booth impaling Leigh of Baguley ; Booth impaling Trafford ; Booth impaling Brereton, etc. There were also a full length kneeling figure of Archbishop William Booth, in full ecclesiastical dress, wearing a mitre, and holding in his right hand the prelatial cross, kneeling in front of an altar, above which were the arms of the See impaled with those of Booth within a bordure (on a drawing of this figure, which has been engraved by Dickenson, the arms given are those of the See of Canterbury, not York, thus

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impaled); and a full length kneeling figure of Bishop Lawrence Booth (afterwards Archbishop) in full ecclesiastical dress, wearing a mitre, and holding a crozier in his right hand, kneeling before an altar on which is an open book, and over it the arms of the See of Chester (*gules*, three mitres with labels, *or*), impaling those of Booth, (*argent* three boars' heads coupé, erect, two and one, *sable*). There were also full length kneeling figures of Sir John Byron, knight, and Margery Booth, his wife. He is represented bare headed, in armour, with tabard of the arms of Byron; she, with mantle bearing the impaled arms of Booth and Byron; between the figures a shield, bearing the arms of Byron *argent*, three bendlets, *gules*, impaling those of Booth, *argent*, three boars' heads, coupé, erect, *sable*. There were also figures of other connections of the family. Archbishop William Booth, (who, in 1452, "by a compact made in 1358, gave an image of himself to Canterbury, having carried his cross within the province,") was buried in the chapel of St. John, which he had erected at Southwell, but which was pulled down some years ago. The stone which covered his remains was removed to the floor of the south aisle. "It is a plain blue stone with a short inscription round the edge of it; the only part of it that is legible contains his name and the date of his death, viz., 'Wilhelmus Bothe, ob. 1464.'"

LAWRENCE BOTHE or BOOTH, successively Bishop of Durham and Archbishop of York, was, it would appear, as already stated half-brother to William Bothe, Archbishop of York. The monumental brass in Sawley church, on which these two dignitaries are named, engraved on Plate II., bears the effigies of Roger and Katherine Bothe, and round the slab has been the following inscription, in Old-English characters.

Of this inscription only a portion now remains, the missing words being here supplied between brackets from Bassano and Kniveton's notes:—

"† *Dic jacent Rogerus Bothe [Armiger Frater
Willm Bothe Episcopi Ebor et Lawrence Bothe] Epi
dunelmensis et Katerina ux eius pater et Mater
Magistri Johis Bothe] thesaurarii lych qui quidem
Rogerus obiit decimo octavo die mensis Augusti Anno
Domini Millimo CCCC sexagesimo septimo et Katerina
ux eius obiit Anno pcedenti et hoc erat Anno Domini
Millimo CCCC sexagesimo sexto quar aiabz propicietur
Deus Amen.*"

Roger Bothe is represented in plate armour, with sword in front, as usual at that period, and spurs. His head rests on a helmet, and his feet upon a boar—the badge of his family, whose arms are, *argent*, three boars' heads coupé, erect, *sable*. His wife, Katherine Bothe (daughter and heiress of Ralph Halton, of Mollington), is represented in horned or heart-shaped head-dress, with lappets, and mantle fastened at the neck with clasp. Round her neck is a necklet, with

pendant cross; her feet rest on a dragon, the badge of her family. Beneath the figure of Roger Bothe is a row of seven sons, and beneath his wife a similar row of eleven daughters, one of whom, being simply the head and shoulders above the seventh and eighth, was at that time dead. The daughters are all habited alike, and wear highly ornate heart-shaped head dresses; and the sons have close cut hair. Four shields of arms, one above the figure of Roger Bothe, another over that of his wife, and the other two beneath the groups of children, formerly existed on this slab, but are now lost.

Another monumental brass (plate III.) in the same church (Sawley) bears the effigies of Robert Bothe (son of the last-named Roger Bothe), and his wife, Margaret, with the following inscription surrounding the slab on which they are placed. The missing words in the now imperfect inscription being here supplied between brackets from Bassano and Kniveton:—

[**†** *Dic jacent Robtus Bothe Armiger filius et heres*
Rogeri Bothe in Cancellio Sepulti frater Magistri
Johannis Bothe Archidiaconi dunelm Et Magistri
Radulphi Bothe Archidiaconi Eb[or, et Margareta
uxor ejus qui quidem Robtus obiit vicesimo s[e]c[un]do
die mensis february Anno dñi M° CCCC° Septuagesimo
octavo Et p[re]dicta Margareta obiit die mese A° dñi
millimo CCCC quar [aiabus ppicietur deus Amen.]

The figure of Robert Bothe is represented in plate armour, with collar of roses and suns, sword in front, and spurs. His head rests on a helmet, and his feet on the badge of his family—a boar. The lady, Margaret, his wife, is habited in hood, mantle, and wimple, her feet resting on a stag, the badge of her family. Above the figures have formerly been two shields of arms, both of which are lost. Beneath Roger Bothe have formerly been the figures of two, or possibly three, sons, whose names have been engraved on scrolls above them; these are unfortunately lost. Beneath the lady have been the figures of six daughters, also lost, but above their heads the names still remain thus, in old English letters:—**Katerin - Esabell - dowce - Kane - Annes - Cme.** Beneath these, again, have formerly been two more shields of arms, but these are also lost.

Among other monuments to members of the family in Sawley church, one is engraved in Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*. It is in a projecting bay in the south wall of the chancel, close to the west end. "Within the recess," formed by this bay, "on a raised tomb having four uncharged shields within quatrefoils in front, rests the alabaster figure of a Canon, in cassock, surplice, and almuce. His head rests on a cushion supported by two small angels. There is now no inscription, but in the seventeenth century the tomb bore:—*'Hic jacet Mgr Johes Bothe, Thesaurarius Ecclesie Lichfield et Prebendarius istius Ecclesie qui obiit 11 Sept. M°CCCC° septuagesimo cuj' aie ppicietur*



MONUMENTAL BRASS TO ROBERT BOTHE AND MARGARET HIS WIFE
IN SAWLEY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

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Deus Amen.' On the window were the impaled arms of all the nephews and neices of the Canon, with their names below."

Lawrence Bothe became Bishop of Durham (in succession to Bishop Robert Neville) in 1457, having been appointed to that See by a Papal bull through the interest of Queen Margaret. He was a zealous Lancastrian. "In 1462, more than twelve months after the battle of Towton, Edward IV. seized the temporalities of Durham, which were not restored until 1464; and thenceforth Bishop Booth, whatever his real sympathies may have been, does not seem to have opposed himself to the ruling powers." Bishop Bothe became Chancellor of Durham in 1478, and in 1476 was translated to the Archbishopric of York, in succession to George Neville, who had held the See from the time of the death of Archbishop Bothe, in 1464. It was Lawrence Bothe, probably, who, while Bishop of Durham, put up in Sawley church the brasses to the memory of his parents. He bought, and added to the See of York, the Manor of Battersea, and did much in other ways to advance the See. Like his half-brother, Archbishop William Bothe, this prelate resided at Southwell, where he did much to improve and enlarge the Archiepiscopal Palace and the minster, assisting to endow a chantry, and add otherwise to its emoluments. Besides the stained glass figure of Laurence Bothe already described (under the heading of William Bothe), and the armorial bearings that formerly existed, there were in the palace the arms of "Laurence Bothe, bishop of Duresme, A.D., 1457; William Bothe, archb. of Yorke, A.D., 1458; John Bothe, bishop of Exeter, A.D., 1466; Heron and Bothe; Ratclyf and Bothe," etc., etc. Archbishop Lawrence Bothe died at Southwell, in 1480, and was buried there. His "elegant altar tomb, fixed into the outward wall of the south aisle," still remains.

JOHN BOTHE, Bishop of Exeter, is variously stated to have been a younger son of Sir Robert Bothe, of Dunham Massey (son of John Booth, of Barton in Lancashire), by Dowse, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Venables, of Bollin; and son of John Bothe, and brother to Archbishop William Bothe. He became Warden of Manchester College, and in 1466 was consecrated Bishop of Exeter. He was the donor to his cathedral of the Episcopal Throne that still remains in the choir. This throne, on the south side of the choir, is one of the most remarkable pieces of woodwork in existence. "Put together without a single nail, and towering almost to the roof, it is an excellent specimen of its period. The lightness of its ascending stages almost rivals the famous 'sheaf of fountains' of the Nuremberg tabernacle; it is said to have been taken down and concealed during the Rebellion." During the time of his episcopacy, "Devonshire was much divided during the wars of the Roses. Numerous skirmishes, riots, and murders took place in Exeter and its neighbourhood; and in 1469 the city, in which the Duchess of Clarence was then residing, was besieged by Hugh Courtenay, the Lancastrian Earl of Devon." According to Hoker, Bishop Bothe removed at this time to his Manor of East Horsley, in Surrey, "weary of the great troubles which were in the country." The bishop, who was also Warden of

Manchester College, died in 1478, and was buried in the church of East Horsley, where his curious brass may still be seen.

CHARLES BOTHE, who was Chancellor of the West Marshes, was consecrated Bishop of Hereford in 1516, in succession to Richard Mayew, who died in that year. He left his mark for exquisite architectural taste upon his cathedral by the building of the north porch, which is a fine specimen of the Decorated work of the period. It is in the third bay from the tower, on the north side, and in the next bay is the monument of Bishop Booth, who built it. The effigy lies under a foliated arch, with a canopy, and represents the bishop mitred and fully vested, holding the crozier (the head of which has been broken), wrapped with the infula, or fillet. The monument is protected by its original ironwork, banded with shields and heraldic ornaments, and the monument itself still retains much of its original colouring. On the effigy of the bishop, which rests on an altar tomb, he is represented in his full robes, and there are two angels seated at his head; the effigy has been, originally, richly painted and gilt, and traces of the colouring and gilding still remain. Attached to the sides of the tomb, and in the spandrels of the arch, are twelve shields of arms, viz., those of Bothe, of the See of Hereford, of Ethelbert, and of the Deanery. It stands under an ogee arch, having bold and rich crockets, and an elaborate finial.

Bishop Booth's porch consists of two storeys, the lower of which exhibits four wide arches springing from four piers at the extreme angles, two of which are united with the staircase turrets, the others with the ends of the old porch. Its upper storey, containing an apartment—a parvise—is sustained on a vaulted and groined roof, and has three large windows with elaborate tracery. Bishop Charles Bothe died in 1585, and was succeeded in the See by Edward Fox, Almoner to Henry VIII., and who had been the first to introduce Cranmer to the king, and was the first to instigate Wolsey to commence a visitation of the professed, as well as secular, clergy. Bishop Charles Bothe was the son of Roger Bothe, of Mollington (who died in 1467), by his wife, Katherine, daughter and heiress of Richard de Halton, of Aldersey, brother of Sir Robert Bothe, of Dunham Massey, of the Archbishop of York, and the Prebendary of Lincoln, and half-brother of Lawrence, Archbishop of York. The sister of Bishop Charles Bothe, Isabel Bothe, became the wife of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. "He secured to his name and the government of his diocese much honour, by 'bestowing great cost in repairing his house at London,' and by erecting the fine supplemental porch on the north. He had many ecclesiastical appointments, as specified in the Bishop's Register." By his will, Bishop Bothe directed that his body should be buried in the episcopal habit, and that six pounds six shillings and eight pence should be distributed at his funeral. His books he left to the Cathedral library of Hereford, as also he did a large piece of Arras tapestry. He was buried within the north aisle of the nave.

Regarding the arms of Bothe, Sir Peter Leycester thus wrote:—"A word or two about the coat of arms of Booth. I find that Thomas

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Barton, of Barton in Lancashire, gave unto John Booth, son of Thomas Booth of Barton, and to his heirs for ever, liberty to bear his coat of arms, to wit, *argent*, three boars heads, erased and erected, *sable*, by deed dated 5 Hen. IV., 1404. John Booth's Book, Lib. H. page 49; wherein were extracted the deeds of Booth of Barton, and several others: which coat of arms has ever since been borne by Booth of Barton, as also by Booth of Dunham, with his distinction of a younger son, son to the present.

"Howbeit the said Thomas Booth of Barton had another coat of his own, which is affixed in his seal to the deed wherein Thomas del Bothe gave to Henry his son all his lands in Irwell: datum apud Barton, die Sabbati proximè antè festum Sancti Georgii, 48 Edw. III. In which seal is an escocheon of arms, a chevron engrailed, and in a canton a mollet, inscribed about the seal—'Sigillum Thomæ Bothe'; which deed was in possession of George Booth of Dunham-Massey, Lord Delamere, anno domini 1666, very plain and perfect, and no way defaced. Lib. C. fol. 257. a."

Leycester's statement as to power to assume and use the arms of Barton of Barton, is confirmed by Ormerod, who states that a copy of Thomas Barton's grant is preserved among the Holme MSS. in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 2063, 174). The seal alluded to by Leycester has in addition to the arms (a chevron engrailed; on a canton, a mullet) two crests.

Besides others of considerable note, one member of this family, George Booth, received the honour of knighthood at the hands of Queen Elizabeth, and was afterwards, in May, 1611, made a baronet. He married, first, his cousin Jane, only daughter and heiress of John Carrington, of Carrington in Cheshire, by whom he had no issue; and second, Catherine, daughter of Chief Justice Anderson, by whom he had issue, William Boothe, who married the heiress of Thomas Egerton; Viscount Brackley, Lord Chancellor of England, who died during his father's lifetime, leaving issue George Boothe (of whom presently) and others; John Boothe, who was knighted after the Restoration; Alice, married to George Vernon, of Haslington; Susan, married to Sir William Brereton, of Handforth; and Elizabeth, married, as his second wife, to Richard, Lord Byron. Sir George Booth died in 1652, and was succeeded in the baronetcy and estates by his grandson, George Boothe.

This Sir George Boothe, the second baronet, was a zealous Royalist, after, at first, being engaged on the other side. In 1659 he was constituted by the king commander of the forces in Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales. He was taken prisoner and committed to the Tower, but was afterwards liberated and restored to his seat in Parliament, "and had, shortly after, the happiness of being the first of the twelve members elected to carry to King Charles the Second the answer of the House to His Majesty's letter. In the same year the sum of twenty thousand pounds was on the point of being voted to him, as a reward for his eminent services and great sufferings, when he himself, in his place, requested that his reward might not be more than half that amount," which was accordingly done. As a

further reward from the Crown, he was created Baron Delamere, of Dunham Massey, "and had liberty to propose six gentlemen to receive the honour of knighthood, and two others to have the dignity of baronet. Lord Delamere was married twice. First, to Lady Caroline Clinton, daughter and co-heiress of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, by whom he had an only daughter, Vere Booth, who died unmarried at the age of 74; and second, to Lady Elizabeth Grey, eldest daughter of Henry, Earl of Stamford, by whom he had issue, five daughters and seven sons. Two of the sons were Henry Boothe, who succeeded to the titles and estates, and was created Earl of Warrington; and the Rev. Robert Boothe, Archdeacon of Durham and Dean of Bristol; of these I shall speak presently. Lord Delamere died in 1685, and was buried at Bowdon, where an inscription on a brass plate commemorates "at once the virtues of a master, and the gratitude and affection of a domestic." It is as follows:—

"Hoc sub marmore, communi antiquorum de Dunham-Massey baronum dormitorio, Georgius, nobilissimus dominus Delamer, inhumatur, qui cum insigni pietate, fidelitate, et affectu, nulli secundus, Deum, regem, et patriam, ad sexagesimum secundum ætatis suæ annum coluisset, terrestrem coronulam coronæ cœlesti, decimo die Augusti anno salutis nostræ MDCLXXXIV commutavit. Gulielmus autem Andreius, honoratissimi domini obitum plorans (cui jam ultra annos triginta continuos fideliter inservierat, cujusq. sortis asperioris quam Dominus pro rege subiit, qua servo licuit, particeps) hoc fœlici et perenni ejus memoriæ amoris juxta et officii sui monumentum posuit, dicavit, consecravit, et solum addidit, ut vitæ suæ cum officio erga nobilem illam familiam finita, hujus ad tumuli introitum cineres conquiescant, usquidem in novam cum domino æternamque vitam expergiscantur. Obiit 25^o die Julii, anno Domini 1685."

Henry Boothe, second and eldest surviving son, succeeded to the titles and estates as second Baron Delamere, on the death of his father, in 1684. He was committed three times to the Tower, and tried for high treason, but at the last acquitted. On the arrival of the Prince of Orange, he raised a considerable body of men and joined that prince, and was one of the persons appointed "to convey the Prince of Orange's message to King James, and to bid him depart from his royal palace." He was afterwards sworn of the Privy Council, made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and created Earl of Warrington, with a pension of £2,000 a-year. The earl married Mary, daughter of Sir James Langham, of Cottesbrooke, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters; he died in 1698, and was succeeded by his second son,

George Boothe, second Earl of Warrington, and third Baron Delamere, who, having married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Oldbury, of London, died in 1758, leaving issue an only child, a daughter, Lady Mary Boothe, who married Harry Grey, fourth Earl of Stamford, and thus carried the estates into that noble family. The title of Earl of Warrington became extinct, and the Barony of Delamere and the Baronetcy passed to Langham Boothe, of whom presently.

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ASSIZE OF BREAD FROM THE ANDOVER CORPORATION ARCHIVES.

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The Right Rev. Robert Boothe, already mentioned (fifth son of the first Baron Delamere), was another of the high dignitaries of the Church belonging to this family. He was made Archdeacon of Durham in 1691, and Dean of Bristol in 1708. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Chief Justice Sir Robert Boothe, of Salford; and, second, Mary, daughter of Thomas Hales, of Howlets, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, one of whom, Nathaniel Boothe, of Hampstead, succeeded to the Baronetcy, and the Barony of Delamere. The dean died in 1780.

Nathaniel Boothe, fourth Lord Delamere, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Jones, of Ramsbury Manor, Wilts., by whom he had issue two sons, who both died young, and a daughter who died unmarried. At his death, therefore, in 1770, the title of Baron Delamere, and the Baronetcy, became extinct.

In 1788, the titles of Earl of Warrington and Baron Delamere were conferred on George Harry Grey, fifth Earl of Stamford, the eldest son of the fourth earl by his wife Mary Boothe, as already recorded. He married the Lady Henrietta Cavendish-Bentinck, daughter of William, second Duke of Portland, and had issue, besides others, George Harry Grey (his successor in the earldoms), and the Hon. and Rev. Anchitel Grey, Prebendary of Durham. Thus the Booth titles, as well as their estates, are enjoyed by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Baron Delamere.

*The Hollies,
Duffield, Derby.*

ASSIZE OF BREAD, IN CORPORATION RECORDS OF ANDOVER, Co. HANTS.

BY THE REV. C. COLLIER, F.S.A.

AMONGST the archives of the Corporation of Andover, Hants., was found a parchment roll, 21 inches long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ across, divided into parts by ruled lines, and containing marks in red and black ink. A carefully prepared *fac simile* of one portion of this interesting document is given on plate II. The roll has six divisions, and each division is headed in the way thereon shown. At the foot of the marks are these words:—

"Thys ys the syme of all maner of bred of what corne or grayne so ever it be that shalbe [. . .] the ferthyngre wastell for the symnell shall wey less then the wastell &c."

Can any of the readers of the "RELIQUARY" give an explanation of the marks? Having permission from the Mayor and Corporation to do so, I shall hope, in the next number of the "RELIQUARY," to give some account of these archives.

MONUMENTAL EFFIGY IN SUTTON-ST.-ANN'S CHURCH, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

ON the north side of the chancel of this church, near the altar, is a full length recumbent effigy of a knight in armour. The crest on the helmet is unfortunately so much damaged that one can hardly dare to conjecture its original form. The knight wears the Yorkist collar of suns and roses, and the hair is dressed in the style which prevailed during the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III. A tradition exists in the village that the effigy was brought from a church now destroyed, which stood near the present Hathern Station, where the name Kirkfield still survives; and the fact of bones having been turned up on the site seems to lend more countenance to the statement.

Sutton (distinguished from other Suttons by the addition of Bonnington) possesses two manors, so that it is rather puzzling to decide as to which lord would be commemorated, and the possibility of its introduction from another church still further complicates the matter.

Thoroton alludes to the effigy of a Staunton, but the crest of the Staunton family was a fox, and clearly this could not have been the crest of the knight in question.

The village children call him "Old Lion Grey," and it is worth noticing that the arms of the Seagrave and Mowbray baronies, connected with the parish of Sutton were in each case a "Lyon Rampant." I will hazard the enquiry whether we may not have in this effigy a memorial of one slain on Bosworth field?

I shall be glad if readers of the "RELIQUARY" will throw any light upon this subject. From various sources I gather that the following families were connected by the ties of property with Sutton:—Shirley, Bonnington, Staunton (of Staunton Harold), Stanley, Berkeley, and Segrave.

FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.

Ashbourne Vicarage, Derbyshire.

SONNET—ON THE LOVE OF OLD BUILDINGS.

BETTER that buildings, which are link'd to fame,
Should perish from the earth, than e'er become
So changed their owners would be stricken dumb
To view the desecration: for the name
Of some great man there born, or one who died,
Or lived there, seems to consecrate the place,
To be revered by all the human race
Able to reverence virtue. With pride,
Not unbecoming, we point out the spot
Where greatness was achieved; and I, for aye,
Would keep their rooms unalter'd, just as they
Were left by those dear ones, ne'er forgot.
But modernised to baseness, let them go—
They give no pleasure—they but cause us woe.

GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

Rose Cottage, Stokesley.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF GLASTON, CO. RUTLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

THE register books of this parish are in fair condition, the first volume being thus headed:—"The Register booke of Glaston of Weddings, Christenings and burrialls."

MARRIAGES, ANNO D'NI 1556.

- 1556. Gregory Faulkener & Margery his wife, Oct. 14.
- 1559. Michael Markeham & Science, his wife June 17.
- " M^r John Withers & M^{rs} Annoy his wife, Nov. 23.
- 1554. Michael Markham & Elizabeth his wife, Aug. 3.
- 1570. M^r Anthony Andrews & M^{rs} Jane his wife, Nov. 21.¹

¹ In 1547, Edw. VI. granted, *s. a.*, the Manor of Bisbrook, in this county, with its appurtenances, which of late belonged to Fotheringhay College, to Richard Lee, to hold of the King *in capite* by knight's service. In 1548, the grantee obtained the royal license to alienate the same to Anthony Andrews and his heirs. The latter died seized thereof in 1559, leaving issue three sons: 1, Edward; 2, Anthony, dead, 1590-1; 3, Fabian. Anthony, son of Edward, was sheriff of the county in 1613, married, . . . daughter of . . . and had issue Edward, sheriff of Rutland 1637. The latter was twice married, his first wife being . . . daughter of . . . Saunders, of Warwick, and had issue, 1, Anthony, *ob.* 10th May, 1659, married Jane, daughter of Sir Peter Wroth, of Blondenhall, Kent, Knight, and had issue three daughters, *viz.*, Anne, *ob. inf.*, Frances, *Eliz.* 2, Bridget, *uz.* John Walker, of Epton, Notts. 3, . . . *uz.* Harwood. 4, . . . *uz.* Hewet Edwards; second wife was Mary, daughter of . . . of . . . by whom he had issue five sons and five daughters, *viz.*, 1, Thomas; 2, Edward; 3, John; 4, Clement; 5, Richard—1 and 2, Grace and Margaret, who both died young; 3, Flora, first wife of Richard Cony; 4, Katherine; 5, Anne, wife of Charles Date († Dale). Their father, soon after 1637, alienated his Bisbrook estate (*Wright's History of Rutland, sub. Bisbrook*). Nichols, in his *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 473, gives the pedigree of the Andrews of Great Bowden, as entered in the Visitation of 1683, which the heralds deemed doubtful. Thomas A., who entered it, was *act. c.* 55 in 1632, and as yet had no issue, his wife, Elizabeth, being a daughter of Richard Kestian, of the same place. Thomas was the youngest son of Ant. A., of Stretton Parva (descended from the Andrews of co. Rutland) *ob. c.* 1653, aged about 76, and Anne (daughter and sole heiress of John Fletcher, of Stretton Parva), his wife. Anthony was second son of Fabian A., of Stretton Magna, co. Leic., descended from the family of Andrews, co. Rutland. I am inclined to think that the occurrence of the Christian name, Fabian, in the above pedigree, gives some little colour to the belief that they may have been the issue of Fabian, the third son of Anthony and Jane, whose marriage is recorded previously. In a subsidy, 16 Car. I., Edward Andrews, *esq.*, of Glaston, paid 10s. Edw. Andrews, of Oxtou, Notts., *esq.*, before 1st December, 1646, laid down arms, and took the negative oath, certified by Gervase Pigott, *esq.*, one of the members of the house. Preferred petition to compound 23rd, taken the national covenant, and subscribed thereto 28 April, 1646, before Samuel Gibbon, minister of Margarets. He is seized in fee to him, and his heirs in possession of, and in a message, or house, situate in Nottingham, and of other lands and tenements in Glaston and Pisbrook, co. Rutland, of the yearly value before these troubles, the outrents allowed, 18l. 16s. That there is due unto him, and his heirs in reversion, after the decease of Mrs. Palmer, widow, other lands and tenement lying in Glaston and Pisbrooke aforesaid, of the yearly value before these troubles 18l., whereof 1l. 8s. 8d. is paid in possession. That there is to come to him and his heirs in reversion, after expiration of a term of years, of years 14 yet in being which is continued without rent, and was of the yearly value before these troubles, 12l. By indenture, dated 21 May, 1640, Dame Grace Manners, for the securing of 1,250l. to the compounder, to be paid after the decease of Dame Margaret Legh, now the wife of Thomas Levett, *esq.*, hath demised unto him a certain farm in Pisbrooke, co. Rutland, to hold six months next ensuing the decease of Margaret for a thousand years, under a promise to be void upon payment of the said money; and by indenture of 1st June, 16 Car. (1640), the compounder granted and assigned all his estate and interest therein to Thomas Holder, upon trust

that if Mary, the compounder's wife, if she survives him, shall have yearly paid unto her, after the death of the same Dame Margaret, 100*l.* per annum during her life out of the issues and profits of the said lands, and if he (compounder) survives his wife, then the said Thomas Holder is to reconvey the premises to the compounder back again to hold as in his first estate. These lands are said to be of the yearly value before these troubles, 60*l.* But it is plain that the interest of 1,250*l.* is 100*l.* per annum at 8 per cent., and it is as plain that the compounder's wife is to have and receive 100*l.* per annum out of these lands if she survive, &c., and how 100*l.* per annum can be paid out of 60*l.* per annum is left to consideration. At the foot of this page, in another hand, is written—"paid 20th Julij, 1646." There is a memorandum entered upon the foot of the compounder's particular, by direction of the committee, concerning 2,000*l.* supposed due from Sir Edward Griffin, knt., unto him, concerning which the case stands thus. By articles of indenture, dated 1st April, 1640, made between the compounder of the first part, Robert Holder, Edward Holder, and Anthony Brudenell, of the other part, compounder covenanted with the said Rob. H., Edw. H., and Ant. B., that immediately after the sale of his said Manors of Pisbrooke, in consideration of the inheritance of a farm of 1,000*l.* value, parcel of the said manors formerly assured in trust for the compounder, his son, and of a 1,000*l.* formerly charged upon the said manor for the portions of Bridget, Clement, John, and Richard Andrews, to be put forth to interest in the names above said; 2,000*l.* therewith to purchase in their names, and for the use and benefit of said children, in lieu of their former estates, lands for such an estate as shall be required by the said R. H., E. H., and A. B. It appears that shortly after compounder sold the Manors of Pisbrooke to the Lady Manners, and put out to Sir Edward Griffin 2,000*l.* of the money required for the same benefit of Bridget to the said Sir Ed. G., who, by indenture dated 22 May, 1640, devised to R. H., E. H., and A. B., demised certain lands in Braybrooke, co. Northampton, for 1,000 years, upon condition that he paid to the said R. H., E. H., and A. B., and their assigns, 2, 80*l.* upon the 25 November next after the date hereof, then the demise to be void with usual covenants. The children petitioned the Lords and Commons for sequestrations in this matter, who, upon examination and hearing of the said cause (which had been referred to Mr. Bradshaw), have, by their order of 26 June, 1646, ordered that the said children shall be allowed and paid their 2,000*l.*, with the damages, by the committee by whom the sequestration was made, or else that they be permitted to enter upon the said lands sequestered, and to enjoy the same until satisfied. Upon all which it is evident that this is no part of the compounder's estate, and is not to make composition for it. Compounder is in possession of a lease for 99 years, of Toby, William, and Henry Holder, if so long live of the Prebends of Oxton, within the Collegiate Church of Southwell, co. Notts., called the first part of Prebend of Oxton, with the appurtenances held by demise from Thomas Holder, who had held the same by lease for said three lives of and from the Prebendary of the said Prebend, under the rent of 24*l.* per annum, and it is demised to the compounder for the security of 1,500*l.* lent unto the said Tho. H., and was of the yearly value, &c., over and above the rent reserved, 100*l.* That he hath another lease, for term of 99 years, of certain lands lying in Thorpe, which did commence 22 May, 1640, and is a security for 50*l.* lent to John Sismey, of Thorpe aforesaid, to be void upon payment of the said money with interest, the land was, &c., of 4*l.* yearly. There are debts owing unto compounder, as by particulars named, amounting unto the sum of 298*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, which he accounts desperate, and sheweth how he stands indebted in 490*l.* In July, 1646, on the 14th, his fine was fixed at 268*l.* Thus far the parliamentary statement of the compounder's estate, who in a letter dated 14 July, 1646, to the committee at Goldsmith's Hall, states his agent or solicitor, whom he had employed about his compounding, omitted by neglect to make a return of a bond of 100*l.* for payment of 52*l.* 36*s.* whereof had been paid, and is a desperate debt due from one George Sheffield, Rt. Boyer, and Rich. Browne. The bond was dated 29 April, 1640, and payable 12 November following at the dwelling house of Edward Andrews, in Bisbrooke. The compounder in his statement does not vary much from that of the parliamentary sequestrators. He says that the advowson of the Church of Glaston, the churchfull and the parsonage, 80*l.* per annum. Hath twelve children to provide for. Farm at Pisbrook was in the tenure of Cecilie Roese, and that daughter Margaret (f Leigh) and wife were both living. Debts, desperate, due on bonds, owing from George and Rowland Sheffield, gents., James Fosset, and John Sismey, 104*l.* Everard Goodman, 14*l.* 10*s.* Thos. Burton, Everard Goodman, and John Burton, 42*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* John and Michael Sismey, 81*l.* 4*s.* Nichols, Mynne, Lewis Chadwick, and Richd. Weston, 52*l.*, whereof is paid 85*l.* John Burton, 80*l.* Miles Smith, 6*l.* I am indebted in debts which I really owe, and intend to pay as followeth. To Mr. Ed. Cludd, of Lambert Street, 300*l.* Executors and Administrators of Ant. Brudenell, gent., by lands, 100*l.* To Daniel Larrett, by bond, 90*l.*, whereof there is paid 40*l.*

1572. Thomas Stacey & Alice his wife, Oct. 12.³
 1572. M^r Myles Forest & M^{rs} Elizabeth his wife, Dec. 12.³
 William Hutton, curate, signs the book 1575.
 1577. M^r Robert Key & M^{rs} Anne, Nov. 4.⁴
 1579-80. M^r Edward Forest & M^{rs} Alice his wife, Feb. 4.⁵
 1584. M^r Thomas Brudenell & Mary his wife, June 4.⁶

To several other persons in small debts above 100*l*. Indebted to Barbory Andrew, my kinswoman, 40*l*., and besides I have 14 (12 before) children now lie upon me for maintenance. On 8 July, 1646, he maketh oath that Mrs. Palmer, of Glaston, is now living there. Robert and Edward Holder, and Anthony Brudenell, were his children-uncles. Royalist Camp Papers, 2nd ser., 846-80.

³ A family of this name came from Kent, and were seated at Castle Bytham, co. Lincoln, the registers of which parish commence in 1572, and the first entry relative to the family occurs in 1585, when, on 10th July, Francis Stace was baptized. A pedigree of the family is given in *Blome's Rutland*, p. 189.

⁴ M. F. of Morborne, Hunts. (Peterboro', according to the Rutland Visitation of 1618-9), was the second son of Miles F., of M., esq. (buried there 20th August, 1558) by Katherine, daughter of Beville, by Annie, sister of George Kirkham, of Warming-ton, co. Northampton. Miles F., the elder, in 28 H. VIII. (1536), farmed the rectory of Warming-ton from the cellarer of the Abbey of Peterboro', to whom the profits were appropriated, at the annual rental of £34, out of which was deducted, in procurations and synodals, 1*l*.; in alms distributed to the poor as ordained by the instrument of appropriation, 6*s*. (*Bridge's Northamps.*, vol. 2, p. 480). Among the fifty gentlemen (see the *Chronicles of Calais*, edited for the Camden Soc.) who attended Cardinal Wolsey in his embassy to the French court in 1521, occurs the name of Miles Forest. Miles F., the younger, by his marriage with Elizabeth, the second daughter of Ant. Colly and Juliana (Richardson), his wife, had a numerous family. Anthony, their eldest son, knighted at Whitehall, 20th August, 1604, was thrice married. First to Jane, daughter of Thomas Haselrigge, of Nosedo, co. Leicester, esq., where they were married, 5th June, 1599; she was buried at Morborne, 29th February, 1603-4, leaving issue. Sir Anthony married (2) Judith, daughter of of buried at M., 25th September, 1606, and, thirdly, Rebecca, daughter of Sir Robt. Hampson, knt., alderman of London. In the will of Peter Baron, also Baro, of Boston, co. Lincoln, esq., Doctor of Physic, dated 31st May, 4 Car. I. (1628), and pr. 28th February, 1630-1, in P. C. C., testator refers to and confirms an agreement, made between himself and Miles Forrest, of Peterboro', co. Northampton, esq., decd., in consideration of a marriage then already solemnized between Peter Barow, my son and heir, and Martha Forest, daughter of the said Miles Forrest, in lieu of dower, to secure an annual rent charge for the life of the longer liver, to be raised out of testator's lands in Boston, Sibsey, Skirbeck, Wyberton, and Coningsby, in the co. of Lincoln.

⁴ R. K., eldest son of John K., of Woodsome, co. Ebor., and his wife, Dorothy (daughter of Sir Christ. Maleverer, of Arnecliff, in the same co., knt). Mrs. Anne was the eldest daughter of John Flower, of Whitwell, co. Rutland, and his wife, Margery, eldest daughter of Ant. Colly, by his first wife, Cath., daughter of Sir Wm. Skeffington, of Skeffington, co. Leicester, knt.

⁵ She is named Mary in the Rutland Visit. of 1618/9, and her husband is described as of Middleham Park, Yorks. Mary, or Alice, was the fourth daughter of Ant. Colly and Julian.

⁶ T. B. was fourth son of Ant. B., of Glapthorne, co. Northampton (Rutland Visitation 1618-9. Nichols, in his *History of Leicestershire*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 913, says of Staunton Wyville) esq., second son of Sir Rt. B., knt., C. J. and Jane, his wife, daughter of Ellington, of Hackney. This T. B. was twice married, his first wife being . . . daughter of . . . Warner, of . . . by whom she had issue—1, Elizabeth; 2, Anne, *uz.* Clemt. Holder, of . . . co. Nottingham, 1 *Edmd.*, *ob. s. p.* His second wife, whose marriage is recorded above, was Mary, daughter and heiress of Rowland Wymark, of . . . (? Barrodon, co. Rutland), and had, 2, Anthony, Frances, 8, William, 4, Thos. B., of London. The latter married at Pilton, in this county, 17th April, 1628, Jane, eldest daughter of Nicholas Bullingham, of Ketton, *Rotes*, esq., eldest son of Dr. Nicholas B., Bishop of Lincoln and afterwards of Worcester. William Dugard, master of the Merchant Taylors' School, London, was a man whom the Council of State looked upon with some considerable amount of suspicion as a printer of books tending to a strong feeling in favour of Royalty, inasmuch that on the 9th and 10th October, 1649, he was called upon to find securities that he did not at any time print any seditious, scandalous, or treasonable pamphlets, or books. On the last-named day one of his sureties for the due performance of this order was Thomas Brudenell, Stationer, Newgate Market. In Arber's "Transcript's of the Stationer's Company," I find Tho. Brudenell, stationer, took up his freedom 12th October, 1618,

1594. Mr Edward King, esq., & Mrs Elizabeth, Oct. 9
 1595. Mr William Hutte & Elizabeth, May 4.
 1604. John Wyles & Anne Barker, Oct. 18.
 1605. Clement Tookey & Elizabeth Hutte, Aug. 9.⁶
 1607. Edmund Ghest et Maria Brudenell, Dec 18,
 William Washingborough & Bridget Taylor, Dec. 16.
 1609. John Wade & Grace Andrews, Nov. 30.
 1610. Thomas Flint and Joane Muntun, Oct. 2.
 1610-11. John Wells & Jane Barker, Feb. 4.

named in Sir John Lamb's list of printers to be included in the Starchamber Decree, concerning printing made 4th July, 1637, as partner (but since parted) of John Beale, and is called a good workman. In the list his name is spelt "Brudenell."

⁷ E. K. was of Ashby-de-la-Launde, co. Lincoln, ob. 23rd July, 1617. He had two wives, the first, Mary, daughter of Richd. Clopton, of Ford Hall, co. Suffolk, esq., and had issue two sons and four daughters. The second, whose marriage is recorded above, was Elizabeth, widow of Ant. Colly, daughter and heiress of Henry Keble, of Humberstone, co. Leicester. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Anthony C. and Elizabeth (Keble), married John King, of Ashby, co. Lincoln, and Anne, the youngest daughter, married John King, of Somondby, co. Lincoln, and there buried 6th July, 1618.

⁸ Noah Tookey, of South Luffenham, registered his arms at the Visit. of this county, in 1618-9, viz.: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gu.*, 3 *T's arg.*, within a bordure *vairé arg. and sa. (Tooky)*. 2. Quarterly, *arg. and gu.*, a bend *sa. (Maneward)*. 3. *Arg.*, a fess *gu.*, surmounted by a bend *sa. (Liitham, of Redborne)*. Crest: A demi-sea-horse ramp. quarterly *gu.* and *or.*, ducally gorged *per pale, or., and gu.* Unfortunately the earlier regis. of South Luffenham are now lost; those at present in use do not commence till 1678. A John Toky was a witness to the will of Wm. Kyrk, of that place, dated 9 Nov., 1599 (Lansd. MS. 991, fol. 399). In the par. regis. of North Luffenham is this mem.: Jonathan Tongue, *alias* Tookey, succeeded Arch. Robt. Johnson (founder of the Grammar Schools of Oakham and Uppingham) as Rector in July, 1625, and was here bur. 29 Jan., 1640-1. A Clement Tookie, of Galby, co. Leic., gent., was fined £50, but remitted to £30, for appearing at Leicester whilst it was held by the forces of the King. The par. reg. (Galby) supplies us with the following notes:—1612-3. Martha Tokie, the wife of Thomas T., the younger, bur. Feb. 7, 1614-5. Thomas, son of Thomas & Anne Tookie, bapt Jan. 23, 1620. That godly matron, Bridget, the wife of Thomas Tookie, sen^r., departed out of this life in the true faith of Jesus Christ, June 14, 1620, and was bur. with great solemnity the Sabbath day following, June 18; who had lived in the bonds of holy wedlock with the aforesaid Thomas Tookie from the 3rd day of Nov., anno 1565, full fifty-four years and upwards, and bare of his body and brought up in the fear of God, six sons and five daughters, by whom she saw her children's children child. And Sept. 22, 1620, the reverend father the forenamed Thomas Tookie, sen^r., fighting the good faith and so finishing his course, fell asleep in the Lord; whose body was layed in the chancel by his old bedfellow, and his funeral solemnized, Oct. the 3rd, 1620. 1637. Mary, daughter of Henry Tookie, gent., and Mary, his wife, bapt. Dec. 3. "Eadem Maria nata Novembris 28^{mo} inter horas 11 and 12 ante merid." Thos. T., bapt. 18 Feb., 1681-2, as appears in the register book of South Luffenham, co. Rutland, the said Thos. bur. Aug., 1649, in the 68th year of his age. Noah, brother of the above-said Thos. T., bapt. 17 Nov., 1577, bur. 7 Jan., 1660-1, in the 84th year of his age. Thos. T. was inducted rector 27 July, 1592, and Thos., probably his son, inst. 30 June, 1606, ob. 1649. Henry T.'s name occurs in a terrier of 1649, and a Henry T., perhaps the same, was inst. to the rectory 15 Feb., 1661-2, ob. 7 Nov., 1678. From a stone on the south side of the chancel, I find that Martha, wife of Rev. Thos. T., was a dau. of Jno. Cholmly, esq., she died 6 Feb., 1612-3 (*Nichols' Leicestershire*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 569, 70-72). Bp. Kennett's *Register*, p. 893, names a Mr. Jno. T., silenced at Yarmouth, 1662, ob. 20 Nov., 1670, who had been chaplain to the Earl of Westmorland, and tutor to his sons, the Lord Townsend and Sir Horatio T. From my own notes I find that in 1761, Watson T., clk., was rector of Cottingham, and a Wm. T., maltster, lived in that year at Uppingham. Thos. Gore, of Lutterworth, co. Leic., m. for his 2nd wife, Grisell, d. of . . . Latham. She m. 2nd . . . Aston, of . . . Their only child, Hugh A., m. Eliz., dau. of Tooky, of Galby, and had issue Thomas and Anne (*Visit. of Leic.*, 1619). In the subsidy for Rutland, 13 Eliz., Clement T.'s land at S. Luffenham was assessed at £4 val. *per ann.*, and Alice T. *vid.* goods £4 value. In that of 39 Eliz., Thos. T. £3 for goods; Clement T., goods, £3, and land 40s.; and Geo. T. 40s. for land. 17 Jac. 1, Ralph T., gt., paid 8s. 6 Jac. 1, Thos. T., gt., £6 for land (ann. value). 17 Jac. 1, Nathl. T., land at 20s., and Timothy T. land at £3. 23rd Jac. 1, Noah T., gt., and Timothy T., ea. 20s. for land. In 16 and 18 Car. 1 they are not named.

1611. Thomas Peck, of Barroden, & Mary Tampion, of Southluffenham, Nov. 13.
 1614. John Allexander & Mary Wing, Aug. 8.
 1620. John Falkner & Anna Johnson, Nov. 9.
 1621. Henry Newborne, of Coldecott, & Elizabeth Andrew, May 27.⁹
 1621-2. Allen Siye & Susanna Johnson, Jan. 17.
 1623. John Vine, of this parish, & Mary Henson, of a town by Oundle, Aug. 15.
 1623. George Prograve & Eliz. Cooke, Oct. 9.
 1623. Daniel Larratt & Kath. Kendall, Oct. 16.¹⁰
 1625. Richard Watts, parson of Morcote, & Elizabeth Briton, of Uppingham, by a license, Aug. 12.¹¹
 1625. John Massendew, of Uppingham, & Susan Hand, Nov. 28.
 1626. John Mackrith, of Uppingham, & Sara Lincoln, of Glaston, by license from the ordinary, Dec. 3.
 1629. John Cleypole, of Uppingham, & Dorothy Johnson *als.* Bluncett, Nov. 19.¹²
 1634. Thomas Harold, of Uppingham, & Jane Hickman, of this par., June 2.
 1637-8. M^r Nicholas Taylor, vicar of Warmington, & Eliz. Tomlinson, of Glaston, Jan. 18.¹³
 1640. John Alexander & Anne Dobbs, 8 June.
 1641. Francis Braughton, of East Norton, co. Leicester, & Anne Alexander, of Glaston, 12 Aug., 1641.
 1641. John Freyer & Anne Fawknor, May 6.
 1641. Thomas Andrew, of Okeham, and Elizabeth Miller, of the said (town), with a licence, Aug. 1.¹⁴
 1641. Clement Andrew & Mary Hawes, Oct. 24.
 1648-9. John Haines & Jane Alexander, Jan. 4.
 During the Commonwealth, the par. registrar was William Wakefield.
 The second volume commences in 1653.
 1653. M^r William Brudenell & M^{rs} Anne Papillon, Dec 22.¹⁵

⁹ William Newbon, *gt.*, of Liddington, *pd.* 8s. for goods in a subsidy, 17 Jac. 1; Hy. N., of Caldecott, 23 J. 1, had his land here at 20s. ann. value; and Wm. N., of L., same value; and in the 18th Car. 1, Walter N. paid 10s. for his land.

¹⁰ This family is found in the South Luffenham par. regs., and also in those of Stamford.

¹¹ Richard Watts, Rector of Morcott, instituted 19 Nov., 1624, on the presentation of Frns. Harvey, Serjt. at Law; was bur. there 30 Jan., 1662-3. I find the Rector, pursuant to the Act of Parliament intituled "an Act for a free and voluntary present to His Majesty for our present occasion from the clergy of this diocese," at a meeting held at Uppingham, 15 Oct., 18 C. 2 (1661), promised to pay the collectors, Robt. Rowell and James Wildbore, *gents.*, the sum of 50s. by the 2nd of Feb. next after. The total given and promised in this diocese amounted to 916*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

¹² The churchwarden of the par. of Wing, in this county, on signing the register in 1644, notes that William Johnston, the other *chw.*, went to live at Glaston last Michaelmas. Perhaps this entry might have been made with the view, that if the parochial accounts were not quite so square as they should be, the whereabouts of the *chw.*'s coadjutor might be known.

¹³ The name of this rector does not occur in the list given under the par. in Bridge's History of the county, the last being Richard Taylor, *clk.*, probably father of Nichs. T., who comp. *pro. primit.* 1 *Mch.*, 1619-10. In this year (1637-8), William Bacon signs the reg. as curate.

¹⁴ The Andrew family of Bisbrook did not enter their ped. in the Visit. of 1618-9, only their arms, viz., quarterly of 6-1, *Gu.*, on a saltire *or.*, another *vert.* (Andrews). 2, *As.*, fretty *arg.* (Cave). 3, *Erm.* on a chev. *sa.*, three brock's heads erased *arg.* (Gevill). 4, *Arg.* a chev. betw. three popingays *vert.* (Cliffe). 5, *Or.* a lion ramp. crowned *gu.* (. . .). 6, *Or.* a chev. *sab.* within a bordure engr. *gu.* (. . .).

¹⁵ Thomas Papillon, of the court of Henry IV., married Jane, daughter of Veuve de la Pierre. Their second son, David, of Lubbenham, Leicestershire, espoused Anne Mary Calandrini, daughter of Jean C., she ob. 16th November, 1675, her only daughter's (Anne's) marriage is recorded above. The arms of Papillon are *as.*, a chev. between three butterflies volant *or.* Crest, a crescent *arg.* Ant. Brudenell, of Glaston, co. Rutland, gentleman (brother to William) the unprofitable servant of God, will dated 27th August, 1638, proved P.C.C., 21st February, 1641-2, and to whose goods, as next of kin, Everard Faulkenner administered, 30th October, 1661 (Campbell 19). Testator desires his body to be buried at the discretion of his executrix, whom he speaks of in very endearing terms. Gives "her for the term of her life the occupation of the house wherein I now dwell, at Glaston, with all the lands and appurtenances to the same appertaining, she allowing my sister Frances B., diet and lodging so long as she shall remain unm. Moreover, as touching my brethren

1655. M^r Everard Fawkenor and M^{rs} Anne Brudenell, Apl. 1.¹⁶
 1657. M^r Thomas Phillips and M^{rs} Rachel Calandrine, Sept. 8rd.
 1661. William Courtney and Susanna Southorpe, Apl. 25th.
 „ Richd. Hurst, gent., and M^{rs} Kath. Fancourt, spinster, Sept. 12.¹⁷

and sister, albeit I am fully persuaded that God will be a father unto them, if they live in his fear, He will not see them want, yet sithence the law of God and nature doth require that I should have a reasonable care for them, therefore, I give unto them, viz., my brothers William and Thomas B., and my sister Frances, and to their heirs equally divided after the death of Joane (or Jane) my now wife, all my house wherein I now dwell in G., with all the appurtenances, they paying within six months after the decease of my wife Joane unto Stephen B., the sole son of Robert B. my brother deceased, if he be living, the sum of £50. But if the inclosure or improvement in G., aforesaid, shall go forward and be fully concluded, agreed upon, peaceable and quietly settled and enjoyed by the several occupiers and owners thereof, then my will is, that the said William, Thomas, and Frances, shall make the said £50 up to £100 to Stephen as aforesaid. I do freely forgive and acquit my said brother, William of all sums of money which he oweth, bonds and specialities, from the beginning of the world until the date hereof. To the poor of G., 40s. to be given by my executrix on the day of my burial at her discretion. Lastly, to my wife Joan all the rest of my goods,¹⁶ and makes her sole executrix, and appoints Nicholas Bullingham, of Ketton, and Richard Palmer, of Glaston, gent., overseers, and gives to each 40s. for their pains. David Papillon, of Lubbenham, gent., May 23rd, 1623, obtained of Archbishop Abbot, a license for him and his family to frequent the church of Merston, in the county of Northampton, as being nearer and more convenient for them than the parish church of Lubbenham, which was above a mile from his house; with a proviso that he and his family should at least once in the year (at Easter) go to the church of Lubbenham to hear prayers and preaching, and receive the sacrament. In a subsidy for this county in 1630, David P., gent., alien, was assessed (sub. Husband's Bosworth, $\frac{1}{4}$ R. O.) for land £3 10s., for which he paid 56s. In another, for the town of Leicester, 16 Car. 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ R. O.), David P., gent., "as an alien xij^s in toto iii." He published "A Practical Abstract of the Arts of Fortification and Assailing, containing four different methods of fortifications, with approved rules to set out in the field all manner of superficies, intrenchments, and approaches by the demicircle, or with lines and stakes; written for the benefit of such as delight in the practice of these noble arts." Printed for Austin, 1645, with a testimony of approbation by John Booker. "The Vanity of the Lives and Passions of men. London: printed by Robert White, &c., 1651," dedicated to his beloved sister, Mrs. Chamberlain, the widow, from London, June 1st, 1651. In the chancel of the church of St. Katharine, Coleman, London, are monuments (i. a.) for Anna Maria Papillon, wife of David Papillon, of Lubbenham, gent., who died November 8th, 1675, aged 84; George P., of London, merchant, son of David, July 6th, 1684 (*Nichol's Hist. and Antiq. of Leicestershire*, vol. 2, pt. 3, p. 708-9).

¹⁶ She was the widow of William B., whose marriage is recorded above. Her second marriage is thus recorded in the parish register of Ketton, in this county:—"1655. Everard Falkner of Barrowden, gent., and Anne Brudenell of Glaston, Apl. 1." She died 26th February, and was buried at Barrowden, 29th February, 1683-4, being in her 57th year, leaving behind her four children,—Anthony, Everard, John, and Elizabeth. Her husband died 10th Jan., and was buried with his wife, 12th Jan., 1696-7, being in his 61st year. M. I. in the church. Everard F., born 1628, was a son of Anthony F., born c. 1600, of Barrowden.

¹⁷ Richard H. was second son of Thomas Hurst, D.D., rector of Barrowby and Leadenhall, co. Lincoln, chaplain to Charles I. (ob. 17th May, 1674, buried at B.), and his wife, Anne (ob. 26th March, 1689, æt. 86, buried also at B.), daughter and heiress of Lewis Somersall, of Grantham, Gt. Thomas H. made a settlement of his estates in Little Gonerby, Harrowby, Casthorpe, in the parish of Barrowby; Grantham, Great Gonerby, Londonthorpe, Bennington, Foston, and Manthorpe, co. of Lincoln, by deeds dated 2nd and 3rd October, 1655, by which Richard, of Great Gonerby, Gt., had for his share Bennington Grange. He had issue: 1, Richard, baptized at Glaston, 4th November, 1662; 2, Lewis, baptized at Great Gonerby, 11th June, 1665; 3, Anne, baptized at Great G. . . . March, 1666; 4, Thomas, baptized 12th March, 1667-8, and buried at Great G., 24th November, 1669 (V. ped. *Blowe's Rutland*, p. 62). Thomas Hurst, clerk, *comp. pro. primit.* for Long Leadenhall Rectory, 26th April, 3 Car. I., and Barrowby, 27th February, 6 Car. I. Both the Doctor and his son, John, espoused the cause of royalty, and had to compound for their delinquency, the former by paying £640, and the latter £60.

(To be continued.)



PRESENTATION SERVICE OF DERBY CHINA.

WE desire on the present page to record the completion, within the last few months, of a notable, and in every way praiseworthy, work of Art-manufacture, which has been produced by the "Crown Derby Porcelain Company," at Derby. This *chef-d'œuvre* of ceramic art is a dessert-service, comprising twenty-six pieces, which has been entirely designed and manufactured at these famous works, and it is one that is an honour to the town, and a credit to every one concerned in its manufacture. The general design of this costly, nay sumptuous, service, will be best understood by the engraving we have had prepared of one of the plates. The ground colour is the famous old Derby blue, or mazarine blue, which was one of the great characteristics of the old Derby works, and which after long and patient attention, and a series of well-directed experiments, the executive of the present manufactory have succeeded in producing in its fullest,

purest, and richest tone, without even a shade of that blackish cast into which it has often a tendency to merge. Upon this magnificent deep blue ground, the borders, whether in relief or flat, are massively, but at the same time delicately, worked in gold, and produce an effect that, while being strikingly rich, is at the same time chaste, simple, and pleasing in the extreme. Between the outward and inner encircling borders of each piece are three oval medallions, upon the chocolate ground of which are painted groups of flowers in their natural colours, these groups being executed by James Rouse, an octogenarian, who, being apprenticed at the old Derby China Works in Bloor's time, still plies his busy and gifted fingers with marvellous effect and skill. These floral medallions alternate with three others of oblong form, on which respectively are the three initial letters of Mr. Gladstone's name (to whom the service was presented), W., E., and G.; these medallions being beautifully relieved with delicate enamelling.

In the centre of each of the twenty-six pieces composing the service, viz.: eighteen plates and four high and four low comports, is a view of some interesting and more or less well-known locality in Derbyshire. The places represented in the series are Derby, general view from Exeter Bridge, the Free Library, and All Saints' Church; Chatsworth, north entrance, and as seen from the bridge; Dovedale, Pickering Tor, the Straits, and view from Reynard's Hole; Monsal Dale; Derwent Edge; Hardwick Hall; Eyam; Lea Hurst, "the home of Florence Nightingale;" the terrace at Haddon Hall; Chee Tor; the "Peacock" at Rowsley; Wingfield Manor; Dale Abbey, the church and now disgracefully-destroyed guest-house; Miller's Dale Tunnel, and the Dale by moonlight; the Black Rocks or Stonnis; Castleton Cavern; Stepping stones on the Derwent; Bakewell; the High Tor at Matlock; and the one we have chosen for illustration—the Peak village of Hartington, from whence the second title of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, that of Marquis of Hartington, is derived, and which, as courtesy title, is now held by his gifted son, H. M. Secretary of State for War.

The paintings of the whole of this series of views are by the principal landscape painter employed at the Derby works, Count Holtzendorff, and are characterised by a dreamy softness, mellowness, and harmony of tone that is unusually grateful to the eye.

The design of this sumptuous service was made by Mr. Lunn, the Art Director of the Derby Crown Porcelain Company's works, which are situated on the Osmaston Road, Derby, and are of great extent, and the whole was produced under his personal superintendence, and that of Mr. MacInnes and Mr. Litherland, the indefatigable and experienced Managing Directors. The productions of the works, of which this service may be considered merely in the light of a fair sample, are of the highest possible class, both in design, in finish, in body, and in glaze, and not only successfully vie with, but in many instances far surpass, those of many other vaunted manufactories.



THE FAMILY OF CLAY, OF NORTH WINGFIELD, CRICH,
AND OTHER PLACES, Co. DERBY.

BY M. GILCHRIST.

CLAY, of The Hill, in the parish of North Wingfield, is said to be an old Derbyshire family, tracing from Clay of Crich, but it is also said there is no complete pedigree of Clay of Crich in existence. Previous to 1644, we have not found Clay of The Hill, named in records. It is therefore probable that they only acquired Hill about that period.

The pedigree on the next page is given in its present imperfect form in the hope of receiving from Derbyshire antiquaries and students of charter and MS. literature some emendations and additions. As far as it goes it is correct, being word for word from unprinted sources. The Hill and the Hill-houses are said in the district to mean the same place. We have not been able honestly to connect the first three generations of "The Hill," with the last five of the "Hill-houses." John Clay of The Hill seems to have died without issue, for after leaving trivial legacies to twelve neices and nephews, he leaves some land to a thirteenth, and the rest of his "estate, real and personal," to his nephew, John. He does not mention The Hill. Was it entailed and, therefore, provided to another heir, and who was that other heir? Is there no record of "seisins of land" in England, which would give the information? In a pedigree given in the "RELIQUARY," vol. x., p. 145, six Richards succeed each other. We can only find two in the Record previous to 1780. Later than that we have not sought. There is only one date in the history of the six Richards above referred to.

It is supposed that Henry Clay, the great American senator, as well as the Honourable John Randolph Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna and St. Petersburg, and Minister to the Brazils and Peru, were descended from Robert, named in the third generation of this pedigree, and that he (Robert) was married at Chesterfield in 1687. Any information on this point is earnestly sought.

The arms of Clay of Crich and other places in Derbyshire are, *argent*, a chevron engraved between three trefoils slipped, *sable*. Crest, two wings issuing from a wreath, *argent*, charged with trefoils, *sable*.

FRAGMENTS OF PEDIGREE OF CLAY OF THE HILL, NORTH WINGFIELD, CO. DERRY.

Constance Alwood, his sister,
alive in 1644.

Francis Clay of The Hill, Northwingfield, yeoman.
Died between 8th July, 1644, and 24th May, 1647.
Elizabeth, his wife, buried 1644.

John Clay of the Hill,
ob. 1679-80, yeoman.

Francis Clay.

William Clay, the elder, yeoman, of Astwith, parish of Hault Hucknall, ob. 1688,
and Rebecca, his wife, were both buried in the church of Hault Hucknall.

These seven were alive in 1680.

Mary = John, Brailsford.
Rebecca.
Elizabeth.
Francis.
Thomas.

John gets by will Robert gets land from John, his in Hanley Manor, uncle, excepting of Stretton, Co. Derby called the Robert's lands and legacies, "all Southfields, from the rest of his John, his uncle, estate, real and Not of age 1679. personal."

El. s. William Thomas, youngest Anne, el. d. had Overgreun alive Fillesley, son, got farm of = Jn. Smith, 1706. alive Astwith, from of Good- 17. 5. his father. To be houses, co. buried with his Derby. parents. Ob. 1705-6.

Rebecca = Dorothy = Richard = Wm. Steven- son, de- scribed as of Turton in Hills, 1688, and of Notta, yeoman. Ankerhold in 1705, yeoman. Alive 1706.

Francis Clay, the elder, of Hill-houses, yeoman, was in possession in "the 28th year of Chas. II."

Son ? Thomas Clay, of Higham, was uncle of Richard.

Francis Clay, in Cont. Mab. "28th of Chas. II." described as "younger of Hill-houses," ante 11th April, 1728. Katharine, his wife, d ed marry Carver.

John Clay, Catharine, baptized Two children 29th March, 1677 = buried 21st Th. Bover, of Ches- Nov., 1678. sars was nephew of Terfield, tanner, Francis.

Anne Richard, of Hillhouse, John, 2nd June, 1685. gets from his father, 19th Peter Smith of 81st Handworth, March, 1691. May, 1688 = message and house co. York. 1687. Tryphona. at Carington, co. Derby.

One daughter = Mary, 19th Peter Smith of 81st Handworth, March, 1691.

Thomas, Francis Catharine, Helen, Joseph, Alive in 1709.

Lydia, born 1708. Katharine, Richard, Peter Smith, his son, was Alive in 1722. buried 1711. Alive in 1722. Katherine's grandson.

Marmaduke Carver, the younger, of Chesterfield, Richard's cousin.

Richard's cousin.

Katherine's grandson.

Alive in 1722.

buried 1711.

Alive in 1722.

Alive in 1732.

Alive in 1709.



CINERARY URN AND TUMULUS IN WHICH IT WAS FOUND AT A SPOT
CALLED "CRONK CROCK" ON SKY HILL, BALLAKILLINGHAN, LEZAYRE, ISLE OF MAN.

NOTICE OF THE OPENING OF A GRAVE-MOUND ON SKY HILL, NEAR RAMSEY, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

BY PHILIP M. C. KERNODE.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable cinerary urn, of which I have the fragments, was taken by me from a tumulus on the highest point of Sky Hill, near Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, on the 15th September, 1888.

The tumulus was about four feet high, and fifteen feet or so in diameter, raised on the rock which here cropped out, and about 750 feet above sea-level. It was scarcely noticeable as a tumulus, and might have remained untouched, but that some workmen building a fence close by had quarried stone from the spot and disclosed the urn, nearly half of which was broken off and lost when I went with a couple of friends to examine the spot.

The urn rested, mouth upwards, in the rock, in which a hollow had been cut or broken about four inches deep to receive it; broken pieces of rock and soil had been then packed around and over it. We found a flat stone over the mouth, but not large enough to cover it; probably there had been another with it. Before removing, we made careful measurements, and also took a rough sketch of it. The height was eleven inches, and outside diameter across the mouth ten and a half inches; the sides were fully an inch thick, and the bottom two inches. It was composed of clay, mixed with a large proportion of crushed stones (the schist of the neighbourhood), formed by hand, coarse, heavy, and roughly baked. The few pieces I have preserved show that in the way of ornament the mouth was surrounded by a projecting lip, under which was a row of oblong holes at irregular intervals, punctured evidently by some sharp-pointed instrument, while the clay was yet soft. These holes were about a quarter of an inch long, by three-sixteenths of an inch wide, and a quarter of an inch deep, the distance between them varying from an eighth to a quarter of an inch. In the hollow of the moulding immediately beneath this row, a stroke had been roughly drawn round the urn, apparently by the same instrument. About three-quarters of an inch from the top, a band, slightly raised, encircled the urn; this was two inches broad, and punctured by two rows of holes similar in size and shape to the row above. This appeared to be all the pattern.

The shape of the urn was remarkable, inasmuch as the bottom was carefully rounded, so that it could not have stood by itself, hence the necessity of hollowing a place in the rock to receive it. We noticed that the inside, especially at the bottom, was very dark, owing to the former contents, which, however, were scattered when we examined it.

In the vicinity are other tumuli, while several have been destroyed; and I am informed a great number of urns which were dug out were left to decay and disappear.

It is certain that a battle was fought at the foot of this hill in 1077, when Goddard Crovan, son of Harold the Black of Iceland, after having been twice repulsed, defeated Fingall, King of Man, with great slaughter. Possibly it had been the scene of other battles in those earlier days of which we have no written record.

Ramsey, Isle of Man.



ROMAN BRONZE HEAD OF MINERVA, AT BATH.

THE head of a bronze statue, here engraved, was found 15 feet below the surface, while forming a sewer in Stall Street, Bath, in the year 1727, and is now preserved in the Museum of that city. It is justly considered to be one of the finest examples ever found in this country, and has been engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, and other works. It appears to have been broken off from a statue, the neck bearing evidence of violence in the uneven and ragged outline, and there are perforations at the top, which indicate that originally a helmet or other ornament surmounted the head. The statue itself, from which at some long-past time this head was so ruthlessly broken, has never been found; probably it lies hidden in some yet unpenetrated spot beneath the streets or buildings of Bath, and may at some future time be happily unearthed.

The head has been said by some to be that of Minerva, by others Apollo; Hunter, Whitaker, and Searth inclining to the former, while Horsley and Warner to the latter. There can be little doubt, however, that it is Minerva, and has been surmounted by a helmet. A number of coins of M. Aurelius, Maximinus, Maximian, Dioclesian, Constantine, and others were found along with the bronze head. It is conjectured by Whitaker that this valuable relic dates back to between A. D. 161 and 181.

LL. JEWITT.

METRICAL EPITAPH UPON GEORGE, SIXTH EARL OF
SHREWSBURY; THE FOURTH HUSBAND OF "BESS
OF HARDWICK."

THE following curious and most interesting epitaph, or rather elegy, was copied by Dodsworth, from a painted board, that in his day hung on the walls near to the tomb of the earl to whose memory it was written, in the Shrewsbury Chapel of the Old Parish Church, Sheffield. Dodsworth's copy is preserved in the Dodsworth MSS. in the Bodleian Library, but the board itself, which was contemporaneous with the death of the earl, has long since perished and disappeared.

The earl, in whose praise this epitaph was penned, was George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, who by his two marriages allied himself to the two noble families of Devonshire and Rutland—his first wife being Gertrude Manners, daughter of the Earl of Rutland, and his second, Elizabeth (best known as "Bess of Hardwick"), daughter and heiress of Hardwick, of Hardwick, and successively widow of Robert Barley, of Barley by Dronfield, Sir William Cavendish, founder of the ducal house of Devonshire, and Sir William St. Loe. To this Earl of Shrewsbury the keepership of Mary, Queen of Scots, was confided. He died in 1590.

LL. JEWITT.

The following is a literal copy from Dodsworth's MS. :—

AN EPITAPH UPON THE DEATH OF THE NOBLE LORD GEORGE,
EARLE OF SHROWESBURYE, WHO DEPARTED THIS MORTALL LIFE THE
YERE OF OUR LORD GOD, 1590, BURVED THE EIGHTEENTH DAY
OF NOVEMBER.

Such as desire to live when fatall threed is spunne,
Syth mans life is short ther course they must runne ;
That fame and worthy acts and vertues maie commend
Unto posterities that live unto the end.

Else everie worthie deed full soone awaie shall weare,
Then shall they live as though they neer lived heare ;
What difference shall be 'twixt great and meanest man,
When of there famouse deedes noe booke ought record can.

What booteth titles great of honour soe to have,
Or Cressus goulden store, when they lie in there grave :
More worth a thousand fold they famouse for to bee
For vertues and noble acts then all the rest to thee.

What moved hath this peere himselfe to indevor
By his deserts to advance of his house the honour ;
Whose fame I am to weake, in verse well to expresse ;
Aide me therefore my Muse to show his worthinesse.

Of this house the heralds say in England there hath bene
Great Lords and Barons bold yere Normans did it wyne ;
Whose daughter and his heire, Talbott of Normandie
Did take unto her mate ; a man of like degree :

And of this progeny Barons by name sixteene,
 And Earles in number six of great renowne have beene
 There matches often were with great nobility,
 As planely doth appear at large by Pettegree.

To speake of such as these, there valor in the field,
 And of there worthy acts adventred with spere and sheild
 Which have bene heretofore, I leave to each ther due
 To yeald long time it craves : the story who will vewe

Maie hereby understand there acts of Chivalrie,
 Which fame with blast of trump hath blowne both far and nye.
 And he that sleepeth now within this stately tombe,
 Of both these Talbot's race by right descent is come :

George, Earle of Shrowesbury, Washford and Waterford,
 Erle Marshall of England, Talbot of Goodridge, Lord
 Verdon of Altoun, Furnivall of Sheffield,
 Lord Luftot of Worksopp, Lord Crumbwell of Wingfield,
 Lord Strange of the Blackmeere, and Justice by North Trent,
 Of forests and chases, a Councillour, President
 Unto his souveraine Quene, &c., for his loyalty
 Knight of the Garter, eke these titles all had hee :

Which solemnly proclaimed by heralds that daie
 When was his funerall ; with honour every day.
 Lefetenant of Stafford and Darbyshire also
 In days most dangerouse he was assigned tho.

A mighty man he was, in wealth he did abound,
 Of all his howse therein the like was never found :
 He fast was to his freind, and heavy to foe ;
 He lived soe direct that none could work him woe.

The poore man's plaint to here his eares would alwaie bend,
 And them in there cause against there foes defend.
 Five hundred pound he gave for ever to remaine
 To Chesterfield to help poor tradesmen without gaine.

Of courage he was stoote noe injure would beare,
 No subject in this land in whome he stood in feare.
 Great was this Talbots strength, if he to prove had list,
 More power he could have raised than each man could have
 wisht.

But ever he lay full his country to defend,
 And never did oppresse whereby he might offend.
 Marie Queen of Scots then vanquished att home
 In battill, unto us for succor first did come :

When she by seaventeen yeares abode with this great peer,
 Until against her realme to worke she did conspire
 Great things ; whereof by Lords thrice tenn and six of name,
 She tainted was at last and suffered for the same.

Soe great a trust as this so long was never sene,
 A subject for to be a keeper of a Queene.

To scape out of his hands by divers waiss she sought ;
 But still he did prevent the waies that she had wrought :
 For wisely he did see what perill might have been
 If she had scapt away, to realme or eake to Queene :
 Wherefore he showed himselfe most careful for to be,
 Soe great a charge to keepe with all fidelity.
 Whereby he hath preserved his name of soe great renowne ;
The Talbot ever true and faithfull to the Crowne.
 But yet for all his wealth his honour and his fame,
 Loe where he lies in earth from whence at first he came.
 For each thing bearing life in time it shall decay,
 And nothing so sure as death, uncertaine is the day :
 He spareth noe degree, but with his sythe in hand
 He mowes downe all the grasse, his force none can withstand.
 Such as applye themselves uprightly for to live,
 When they yeald up there breath it never doth them greive :
 But such as have no care of baile nor blisse at all,
 They never have regard what things on them befall.
 Such men live in this world as though they should not dye,
 And as the dreadful Hell was nought els but a lye :
 But sure the day will come when each accompt must yeald,
 Before the fearfull Judge when noe man shall them shield.
 Wherefore while time there is let us for mercy crave,
 That after wee goe hence a blessed place may have.
 In peace thou worthy wight rest here till Christ shall come
 Upon all flesh to give his censure and his doome,
 And then with joyfull voice Lord call him unto thee,
 Where he may ever dwell with them that blessed be.

SIR THOMAS SMITH.

BORN MARCH 28TH, 1515; DIED AUGUST 12TH, 1577.

A MAN of sterling intellect was he—
 One of that noble band who did prepare
 The way for greater Shakspeare : he did bear
 The light of learning and philosophy
 On high for many a year. Lawyer, divine,
 Mathematician, and diplomatist,
 Men of all classes loved to learn, I wist,
 The lore he taught : like draughts of Rhenish wine
 To thirsty souls, his eloquence would fall
 On eager ears. Yea, Smith, when thou of Greek
 Discoursed with thy dear friend, the learned CHEKE,
 What scholar would not listen ! and the call
 To die or to disown thy faith, was not,
 Like thy dear friend's, e'er thy unhappy lot.

GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

Rose Cottage, Stokesley.

ARMORIAL DECORATIONS ON CHINA.

WE have on several previous occasions taken opportunity, and that always with extreme pleasure, of calling attention to the Art-productions in ceramics of Mr. W. H. Goss, of Stoke-upon-Trent, and we again venture to put on record a word or two as to a new departure in decoration, for which the world is indebted to him. This consists of the introduction of the arms of cities and towns, universities and colleges, founders and families, carefully emblazoned in their proper heraldic colours on a number of exquisitely beautiful articles, for use or ornament, which he produces in endless and choice variety, in his delicately-beautiful ivory-body porcelain. The effect of the rich heraldic colours on the soft, creamy tint of the body itself is charming in the extreme, and when, as in some instances, they are accompanied by or heightened with gold, they become treasures of art that it is highly desirable to obtain. Of the body itself, of which these various choice and delicate elegancies are formed, it is needless to add to what we have already written—that it is simply perfection in purity of colour, in hardness, in fineness of grain (if such an expression may be used), in transparency, and in every other respect; and the enamelling and other decorations which Mr. Goss, with the utmost good taste introduces upon it, is always rich, pure, and harmonious in effect. We feel that we are doing good service to our readers in thus briefly directing their attention to the heraldic jardinières and endless other useful articles, upon which armorial bearings are made the prominent feature, which are now so well and so extensively made by their introducer, Mr. Goss.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

ANCIENT ART IN EGYPT, CHALDÆA, AND ASSYRIA.*

FOLLOWING up the publication of Perrot and Chipiez "History of Art in Ancient Egypt," Messrs. Chapman & Hall have added immeasurably to the debt that is owing to them from every antiquary, and every lover of ancient art, by the issue of the same authors' "History of Art in Chaldæa and Assyria," and thus giving to English readers the most complete, masterly, and comprehensive treatise on the subject that has yet been penned. The two works have been translated by Mr. Walter Armstrong, B.A.—than whom no one is better qualified for the task—and they are illustrated with the original coloured and steel plates, over thirty in number, and with wood and other engravings, inserted in the text, to very considerably over a thousand. Thus the volumes, besides being all that could possibly be desired in point of text, are so profusely illustrated as to become perfect store-houses of choice examples of early art.

The general arrangement of the two works is much the same, and is divided under the headings of "General Characteristics of Civilization"; "Principles and General Characteristics of Architecture"; "Sepulchral or Funerary Architecture"; "Sacred or Religious Architecture"; "Civil and Military Architecture"; "Methods of Construction, the Orders, Secondary Forms"; "Sculpture"; "Painting"; "The Industrial Arts" (Ceramic, Metallurgy, Furniture, Metal Dishes and Utensils, Arms, Instruments of the Toilet and Jewellery, Textiles, and Commerce); "General Characteristics of Art"; "Comparison between Egypt and Chaldæa," and so on. Each of these is, of course, subdivided, and in each instance the subject is treated in a manner at once clear, comprehensive, and decided. There is nothing discursive, nothing superficial, and nothing faulty.

Upon the subject of the Egyptian religion, and its influence on the plastic arts, we are forcibly told that the theology of the Egyptians as revealed to us, "implies a belief

in the unity of the First Cause of all life. But this belief is obscured behind the numerous gods, who are, in fact, emanations from its substance, and manifestations of its indefatigable activity. It is in the person of these gods that the divine essence takes form. Each of them has his own name, his own figure, and his own special share in the management of the universe; each of them presides over the production of some particular order of phenomena, and insures their regularity. These gods are related to each other as fathers, mothers, and sons. They thus form a vast hierarchy of beings superior to man, and each enjoying a dignity corresponding to his rank in the series. There is, so to speak, most of divinity in those who are nearest to the 'one God in heaven or earth who was not begotten.' These deities are divided into groups of three, each group constituting a family, like those of earth, consisting of father, mother, and son. Thus, from triad to triad, the concealed god develops his sovereign powers to all eternity, or, to use an expression dear to the religious schools of ancient Egypt, 'he creates his own members, which are themselves gods.'" These various gods, each supposed to possess some especial power or mission, were, by the artists of old, modelled partly upon the human figure, and partly that of other objects, animate or inanimate, so as to typify those attributes, and show the part each one was believed to take in the management of the universe, and the mystic power they held over, and by which they swayed, the destinies of the people, alive and after death.

We repeat that these two works are meritorious in the highest degree, and are among the best, most valuable, and important contributions yet made to the history of Art, and the elucidation of antiquities in the country whose treasures they illustrate. Messrs. Chapman & Hall deserve universal praise for the ample manner in which they are issued; they ought to be in every library, public or private.

* *A History of Art in Ancient Egypt*. From the French of George Perrot and Charles Chipiez. Translated and edited by Walter Armstrong, B.A. London: Chapman & Hall. 2 vols., imp. 8vo., pp. 444 and 426, 1883. Illustrated.

* *A History of Art in Chaldaea and Assyria*. Same Authors, Translator, and Publishers. 2 vols., imp. 8vo., pp. 398 and 420, 1884. Illustrated.

SLATER'S DIRECTORY OF DERBYSHIRE.*

The new edition of this standard and old-established directory for the present year has recently been issued, and deserves special commendation at our hands. Carefully prepared, well printed, and elegantly bound, it is at once the best, most reliable, and most worthy of extended support of any yet brought out. It is getting fast on towards a century since "Pigot's Directories" first made their appearance, and as successor to that firm, Mr. Isaac Slater has added to their reputation by the improvements he has effected, and the plans he has adopted to secure scrupulous accuracy throughout, and we confidently affirm that no others yet prepared excel those produced by him. We cordially recommend the one before us to every resident, commercial or otherwise, in the county.

* *Slater's Royal National Commercial Directory of Derbyshire and Burton-on-Trent*. Manchester: Isaac Slater, 41, King Street West, 1884. 1 vol., imp. 8vo., pp. 604.

THE CHRONICLES OF NEWGATE.*

This remarkable book possesses an interest peculiarly its own, and one which cannot well be too highly estimated. Both from an historical, archaeological, and philanthropical sense, it is a book of manifest importance, and contains a vast fund of information upon matters touching past and present treatment of criminals, and of prison discipline, while the brief sketches of the careers of noted malefactors serve but to illustrate the subject on which it treats. After an excellent introductory chapter, we have successively one on "Medieval Newgate," followed by others on "Newgate in the Sixteenth Century," "Newgate in the Seventeenth Century, down to" and "After the Great Fire," "In the Press Yard," "Executions," "Escapes," "The Gaol Calendar," and "Gaol Fever." Then, among others, come "Crimes and Criminals," "Philanthropy in Newgate," in which the angelic work of Elizabeth Fry is brought brightly and conspicuously forward; "Beginnings of Prison Reform," and the work as it was gradually accomplished, until we come at last to "Newgate Reformed," and made, instead of a school of depravity, in which debauchery, foul discomfort, nastiness and squalor were rampant, and wherein men and women were "taught all manner of iniquity, and to graduate and take honours in crime," a place where the morals and habits of its denizens received proper and thoughtful attention. We commend Major Griffiths' work to our readers as one of great service and interest. As one of H.M. Inspectors of Prisons, he has had peculiar facilities for its preparation, and he has made the most of them.

* *The Chronicles of Newgate*. By Major ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, one of H.M. Inspectors of Prisons. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 596, illustrated. London: Chapman & Hall, 1884.

ACADEMY PAINTINGS AND THEIR MORAL TEACHINGS.*

The author of this, one of the choicest of art-books, has taken a new stand in the purpose and aim of his work, and has produced a volume that is alike a gem of art, a moral teacher, and a loving expositor of the higher, better, and nobler aims of the artist. Taking a dozen Royal Academy pictures as the groundwork or theme of his volume, he has had these exquisitely and effectively etched by a gifted artist, whose name, however, does not transpire, but whose touch, and careful attention to light and shade and symmetry, stamp him as possessing all the requisites of a good engraver, and to each of these has himself added several pages of letterpress in which poetic imagery, purity of feeling, and gentleness of expression, are the predominant features. The paintings from which the etchings have been made, and for which the delightful letterpress has been prepared, are W. Grossmith's "Bread and Butter Days;" Herbert Schmalz's "Voices," which is one of the most lovely etchings of the series; Hugo Kauffmann's "Bit of Mischief;" Arthur Stocks' "Her Sweetest Flower," and "Memory;" Miss C. L. Parker's "Uninvited Guests;" Joseph Clark's "Charity;" Madame Amyot's well-known and telling "Return of the Penitent;" Charlotte J. Weeks' deliciously conceived homely group of "Evening;" Anderson Hague's "Anxious for a Nibble;" W. R. Symond's "At the Market Gate;" and Haynes Williams's "Ars longa, Vita brevis," which, while its subject depicts an end of the art-life of a gifted painter, also by this etching fitly closes this exquisite volume Mr. Reid has produced. It is needless to add more to this brief notice than to say the preparation of this volume was a worthy task to undertake, and that it has been nobly accomplished. We congratulate its author, and commend his book to all lovers of the good and beautiful in art and in literature.

* *Academy Paintings and their Moral Teachings.* By JAMES REID. Leeds: Richard Jackson, Commercial Street. 1 vol., 4to, 1884. (Only 300 copies printed.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' COMPANION.*

The volume for the present year, of this most excellent—indeed faultless—annual, to whose valuable features we have on previous occasions called attention, is in every way commendable. Year by year, as new Corporations spring up and fresh charters are granted, they are added to the contents, and in every case, throughout the length and breadth of the land, the names of every member of every Corporation are given with scrupulous accuracy. The notices of the various boroughs contain every possible item of historical and statistical information that can be needed, and, what is of immense importance, no inaccuracies, as far as we are able to trace, occur in the whole volume. The book is an essential to every corporation, and to every member of and official connected with each corporation; and it ought also to be in every public library and news room, and every professional office in the kingdom. We know of no annual of such use and value as it.

* *The Municipal Corporations' Companion, Diary, and Directory, and Year Book of Statistics*, for 1884. Edited by J. Somers Vane, F.R.S. London: Waterlow and Sons, London Wall. 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 612, 1884.

HAUNTED HOUSES AND FAMILY TRADITIONS.*

This book, with a taking title, is a pleasantly written selection of stories connected with various localities in this our fatherland, and is one that may at any time be taken up and read with much gratification. Something like a hundred stories, more or less weird-like and sensational, are given, and, therefore, the reader is put in possession of that number of romantic episodes in the lives or surroundings of different families. It is an acceptable contribution to the literature of legend and tradition, and thanks are due to Mr. Ingram for giving it to the world.

* *The Haunted Homes and Family Traditions of Great Britain.* By JOHN H. INGRAM. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place. 1 vol. cr. 8vo, pp. 320, 1884.

CURIOSITIES OF THE BELFRY, by J. Potter Briscoe (Nottingham: Joseph Derry, Albert Street) is a chatty little compilation devoted to the inexhaustible subject of bells; their marks, inscriptions, history, founders, legends, mottoes, ringing rules, etc., etc., etc. To those who have not made campanology a study it will be of interest, as containing a good deal of curious matter, and to those who *have* made it a study it will be acceptable, as presenting in a compact form much which they may wish to remember.

ALL ABOUT DERBYSHIRE.*

THIS is a good book—a really readable, chattily written, and agreeable book—with an unfortunate title—a title that leaves the reader to wonder why it should have been chosen! If the writer means that his little volume contains “all about Derbyshire” that is known or worth the telling, he is woefully mistaken; if, that it contains “all about Derbyshire” that he is himself capable of imparting to his readers, he has formed a wretchedly low estimate of his own abilities, and is greatly to be pitied; and if it is intended to be conveyed that the journeyings he has made in its preparation have been “all about Derbyshire,” he has, assuredly, missed many of its best parts and most interesting localities. If, however, he simply wishes it to be understood that the chapters he has so pleasantly and sketchily written are “all about Derbyshire” (and that, we suspect, is what he means), he might have conveyed that meaning in happier phraseology, and should not have permitted himself to step over the confines of the county to include Staffordshire or Cheshire localities. No matter, however, what the title of the volume is, or whatever its scope, it is a pleasant and profitable production, and one that will enable its readers to wile away many an hour while mentally revelling in the beauties of “nature’s own” district, that of lovely Derbyshire.

Few men of the present day possess the envied gift of painting word-pictures of scenery with such freshness, such vividness of colour, such generalisation of effect, such glow of harmony, or such freedom and unconstrainedness of touch as its author, and in this volume he seems to have thrown his whole heart and soul into his work, with the result that he has produced a gallery of word-sketches of scenery that are pleasing and effective in the extreme. He has, indeed, over and over again proved himself an “artist in black and white”—the “black” being the ink which flows so readily from his pen, and the “white,” the paper which receives the words he so pleasingly indites.

The volume is illustrated with a number of woodcuts, and a dozen platinotype plates—the latter of exquisite beauty, and comprising views of the High Tor at Matlock, two in Dove Dale, Cressbrook Dale, Goyt’s Bridge, Dale Abbey Church and Guest-house, Grindleford Bridge, the Sculpture Gallery at Chatsworth, portrait of “Bess of Hardwick,” Ashwood Dale, and Lathkill Dale. Nothing could exceed the softness, delicacy, and beauty of these pictures, which are worth the price of the volume itself, and are destined to add even more than ever to Mr. Keene’s fame as a landscape photographer. His selection of subject, choice of point, attention to every minute detail of focussing and other manipulative processes, and innate artistic taste are proverbial among lovers of the beautiful in photographic art, and the plates with which he has enriched the present volume are “gems indeed!” Our readers may rest assured that a treat awaits them in this charming volume.

* *All About Derbyshire*. By Edward Bradbury. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Derby: Richard Keene. 1 vol., crown 8vo., pp. 386. 1884. Illustrated.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN BRENT, F.S.A.*

ON more than one occasion have we, in these pages, called the attention of our readers to the poetical productions of our late friend, John Brent, and in every case have done so with far different feelings from those which prompt us to pen these few lines. Then, it was an unalloyed pleasure to us, because he was still amongst us and would hear the praise we gave his work; now, that pleasure is tempered with sadness in having to speak of him in the past tense—as one whose friendship was dear to us, whose talents we admired, but whose heart and mind are now for ever hushed, whose hand has “lost its cunning,” and whose pen can never give expression to the beautiful thoughts that were ever flitting through his mind. The present collected edition of Mr. Brent’s poetical works was prepared for publication during his lifetime and revised by him, but, alas! he did not live to see it issued, and it has since been published by his sons. It contains all his poems, with the exception of the “Lays and Legends of Kent,” and the “Lays of Poland,” and is issued in a manner worthy of the man and of his genius. We commend it as a fitting monument to the memory of a friend, and as one of the choicest of contributions to poetical literature.

* *The Poetical Works of the late John Brent, F.S.A.* Revised edition London: W. Kent & Co., Paternoster Row. 2 vols., crown 8vo., pp. 260 and 268. 1884.

THE ANTIQUARIAN CHRONICLE AND LITERARY ADVERTISER (London: James H. Fennell, 7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street) is doing useful work in collecting together and disseminating antiquarian, topographical, and other scraps, and deserves wide encouragement. The volume now completed, containing a dozen numbers, is of demy 4to size, and its 192 pages are full of interesting matter, whose value would, however, be considerably enhanced by the addition of an index.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF BEDFORDSHIRE.*

MR. THOMAS NORTH, whose recent death is deplored by all who knew him, shortly before that melancholy event added immensely to the obligation all campanalogists were under to him, by adding to the many other works of a similar kind which he had already prepared, a volume devoted to the Church Bells of the County of Bedford. Having already given to the world the result of his labours on the Church Bells of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, and Rutland, he with the same enlightened attention and care, devoted himself to those of Bedfordshire, with the result that he, for the first time, put on record a vast amount of valuable information concerning, not only the bells themselves, but their founders, inscriptions, traditions, and peculiar uses. In the present volume we have, first of all, a well written chapter upon Church Bells in general, but with special reference in every point to those of the county to which the volume is devoted; next, a summary of the bells, from which we learn that there are at the present time 564 bells in the county, 519 of which are rings of from 8 to 2 in number, 23 single bells, and 22 priests' and other small bells. Out of the whole of these only 53 date back beyond the year 1600, the earliest dated example being at Houghton Regis, which was cast in 1580. Next we have chapters on "Bedfordshire Bellfounders" and "Other Founders of Bedfordshire Bells;" which contains much new matter concerning well-known founders and others, whom Mr. North, for the first time makes known. Next in succession are the "Peculiar uses of the Bedfordshire Bells;" the "Latin Inscriptions" found upon them, with translations; and next, the description of, and inscription upon, the bells of each church, the parishes being arranged alphabetically. The whole is illustrated with a number of excellent woodcuts of founders' marks, ornaments, etc. We cordially award the most earnest praise to our late friend for the industry and skill he evinced in this his favorite field of study, and deeply regret that death has put an end to such useful labours as he took delight in.

* *The Church Bells of Bedfordshire.* By Thomas North, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., 4to., pp. 218. 1883.

FULCHER'S LADIES' POCKET-BOOK for 1884 (Sudbury: A Pratt) is, as it has ever been, a presentable and acceptable gift. The steel plates, five in number, are admirably engraved, and embrace a charming "bit" of Suffolk rural scenery, from a painting by Henry Bridgeman; Sowerby Bridge, in Yorkshire, charmingly drawn by Miss James; Harlech Castle, around whose walls so bright and lasting a halo of interest is thrown from its historical ballad and musical associations; the Warren House at Twyford; and the Chapel Rock, Cleveland, Yorkshire. The poetical contributions, of which there are some fifty pages, are very meritorious, some of them indeed of a high class, and do great credit to the contributors; the enigmas and charades are clever and well varied; and the delightful original tale, "True to Both," by J. C. Lambert, one that is sure to please its readers.

SUSSEX FOLKS AND SUSSEX WAYS. (Lewes: "Sussex Advertiser" Office.) This charming little volume of "Stray Studies in the Wealden Formation of Human Nature," from the pen of the Rev. J. Coker Egerton, rector of Burwash, is one of the pleasantest and most worthy that has for some time come before us. The sketches, which are here collected together from the pages of the "Leisure Hour" and the "Sussex Advertiser," cannot be read without pleasure or without profit, and are sure to be favourites both in and out of the county whose folks and ways they delineate. They sparkle with flashes of humour, are full of amusing anecdotes, and studded with graphic word-pictures of life and character.

THE CITY OF LONDON, 1884 (London: Blades, East, and Blades, 28, Abchurch Lane). This well-timed volume is an opportune and most valuable contribution to the literature of "Great and Greater London," and we hail it with intense satisfaction as an earnest and emphatic protest against the projected destruction of the old traditions, rights, privileges, and institutions of the city. The present volume "sets forth a concise statement of the antiquity of the Corporation, of the good deeds that have marked its history, and the testimony of eminent public men to its honourable career, and the unswerving integrity of its members." The bulk of the volume is made up of well selected extracts from speeches by public men, showing the high opinion held by them, of the importance of the London Corporation as it was of old and as it, happily, still continues. Long may it go on in its present admirable manner.

THE CARTULARIUM SAXONICUM.

MR. DE GRAY BIRCH, in printing the entire body of our Saxon Charters, is doing a great public service. There are but few who are competent to undertake such a task; for it requires a peculiar education, and no small amount of support to meet the heavy costs. Mr. Birch is especially the man for this very important work; and there can be no doubt that, should subscribers fall short, the Government ought, at the least, to see that the spirited and eminently competent editor shall not be a pecuniary loser. Five parts are already issued, and the sixth is almost completed.

Subscribers' names are received by the printers, Messrs. Whiting & Co., Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

SHAKSPERE AS AN ANGLER, by the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, M.A. (London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row), is a delightful brochure in which the great dramatist's knowledge of fish and fishing is fully considered and most pleasantly descanted upon. Mr. Ellacombe has acquitted himself of his task in the same admirable manner as he did over his "Plant Lore" of Shakspeare, already noticed in the "RELICUARY"; and we strongly recommend this book to our readers.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT ROCHESTER.

The *Chatham and Rochester Observer* contains a very good account of the proceedings of the Society on the 26th of June; but (as we learn from one who was present) there is an omission of Mr. Roach Smith's address after he had explained the Roman and Saxon remains, discovered on the north bank of the Medway, on the western side of and near Strood. He was able to point out to his numerous audience the site, which, high and dry, in the days of the Romans and Saxons, is now periodically deluged to the great destruction of property and of life; for the high tides sweep over cesspools and privies, flooding houses to the depth of from three to five feet, and carrying into the cellars the most deadly matter, which is never got rid of; and in the summer produces fatal fevers and other diseases. Mr. Roach Smith called on his audience to aid him in procuring a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into this awful and long standing evil.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN BURIAL PLACE AT LINCOLN.

PRECENTOR VENABLES writes in the *Guardian*, that in digging the foundations of the new houses to be erected on the site of the old Angel Inn, Lincoln, at the corner of Eastgate and the Bail, a Roman burial place, containing a number of funeral vessels, was discovered.

It consisted of a stone chamber, with slightly curved sides, 5ft. 10in. long, by a breadth varying from 2ft. 4in. at the west end to 3ft. 1in. in the centre, and 3ft. 3in. high. It was covered with large undressed slabs. At the west end, next the street, a small cell, measuring 4ft. 2in. by 4ft. 10in., communicated with the sepulchre by a short passage. The floor was of concrete, about 4ft. above the level of the Roman street. The funeral vessels were not the usual globular cinerary urns, but ordinary domestic jugs, with single handles, of the coarsest manufacture, covered with a greenish glaze. It is believed that they all contained the ashes of the dead, after cremation, but, unfortunately, most of them had been emptied before attention was directed to them. Several of them had the orifice covered with an inverted cup, or small saucer; only one of which, however, was brought out whole. Across the upper end of the sepulchre, on a higher level, a furnace was discovered, at the mouth of which, a considerable quantity of wood charcoal was lying ready for use.

It was at first supposed that this was a furnace for cremation or crematorium. But such furnaces were not in use among the Romans, who commonly burnt their dead on open funeral piles, not in close ovens, and the furnace recently discovered was probably not of Roman but of Norman date. As the whole was demolished before it was seen by anyone qualified to give an opinion on its date, it is impossible to speak with any confidence on the point. But the wall to which it was attached, the stones

of which were reddened by fire, and up which the flue was carried, was of Norman construction, and the supposed crematorium was probably nothing more than a domestic oven.

The lofty walls, exposed by the demolition of the house which has long concealed them, were those of a Norman tower, perhaps that over the Port of Eastgate granted by Henry I. to Alexander, the third Norman bishop, for his residence when visiting Lincoln. The piers and jambs of a large portal just discovered prove that the entrance of Eastgate from the Bail was protected by a gateway of which there had been previously no knowledge. Through the consideration of Mr. Close, the contractor, the jars and other relics are being carefully preserved, to be placed in the future museum. No Roman coins have been met with. There have been found a few fragments of the red Samian ware, and some embossed pottery, but nearly all the articles discovered are of the humblest character. One carved square Roman stone was discovered at a considerable depth. It had shallow flutings on its four sides.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT CHESTER.

ONE of the richest and most interesting antiquarian discoveries made for many years has recently taken place on the site of an old cottage which Mr. F. Bullin, J.P., is having rebuilt at Chester. While the workmen were excavating for the foundations, they came across a foundation or roadway resting upon a bed of clay. This was made up of broken tiles, pottery, sandstone, and rubbish. In the *débris* above this were found many small brass Roman coins of the fourth and fifth centuries, several tiles bearing the stamp of the Twentieth Legion, which is known to have been stationed at ancient Deva, and also several curious bronze articles. But the richest discovery is the unearthing of two splendid fragments of Roman columns. The first was found lying upon the concrete floor. It is about 2ft. in diameter, with a well-marked mould at the base, and remains in an excellent state of preservation. While the workmen were clearing this column, they struck into another of precisely similar diameter, lying at right angles with the first. Of this as yet, only some 8ft. have been uncovered, and how much more of it remains concealed it is impossible to conjecture.

THE DERBYSHIRE DESCENT OF HENRY CLAY, THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

HENRY CLAY was of English descent. Robert Clay, his ancestor, who went to America, was the only son of Robert Clay, variously described as of Chesterfield, of Sheffield, of Attercliffe, and of Bridgehouses, by his first wife, Hannah Slater, and was born in 1688. He is said to descend from Crich, through the sub-branch, Clay of the Hill, North Wingfield, and in Vol. X., p. 145, of the "RELIQUARY," the above Robert is given as fourth son of Richard Clay, born in 1640, who "lived at the Hill." We fear this does not hold water, for as Robert's marriage took place in 1687, and his death in this pedigree is given in 1786, it must have been Robert, his grandson, who died at that date. Any information regarding the above Robert Clay, who was a lead merchant and mine owner, will be gratefully received.

M. GILCHRIST.

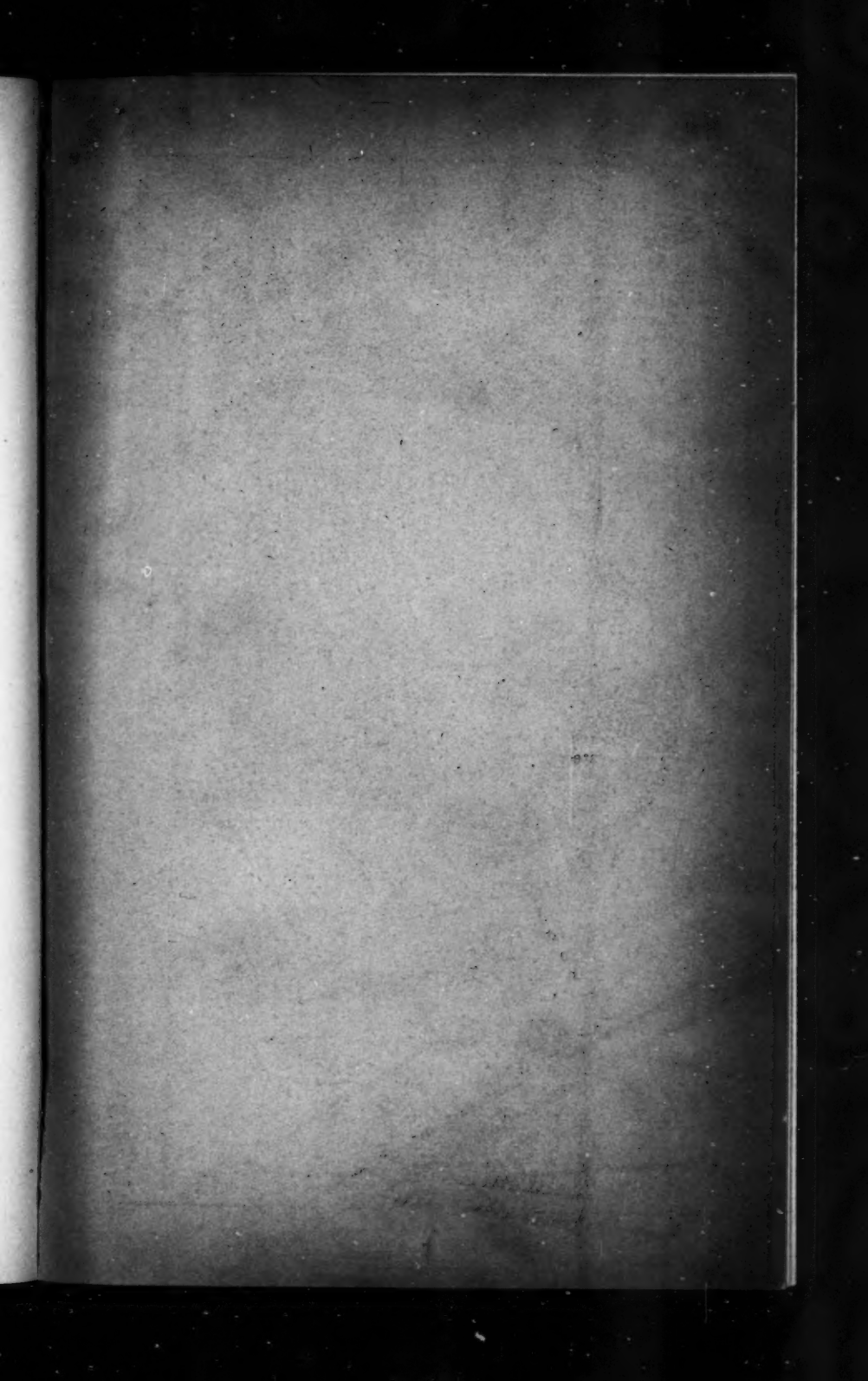
Burnham, Bucks.

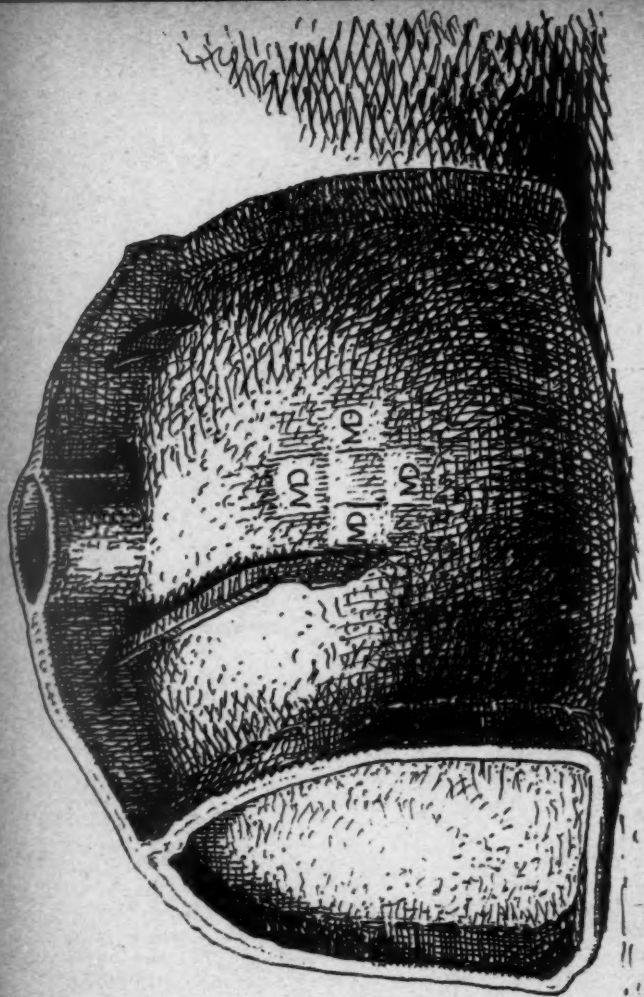
THE REV. THOMAS ALLEYNE.

SIR,—I observe in the April No. of the "RELIQUARY," an account of Thomas Allen, the mathematician, said to have been born at Uttoxeter, and hitherto supposed to have been the founder of Alleyne's Grammar School, at that town, with a copy of the will of the real founder of the school, the whole of which are extracted from my own *History of Uttoxeter*. That he was the founder of the school is an error long perpetuated, and which I shall be glad if you would correct by the following paragraph, copied from the manuscript for a second and greatly enlarged edition of my *History of Uttoxeter and its Antiquities, &c.*, which I purpose issuing shortly.

"This eminent mathematician has hitherto been identified with the founder of Uttoxeter Grammar School, which is a great mistake. The founder of the Grammar School is a different person. The mathematician was of Trinity College, Oxford, and Thomas Alleyne was, in all probability, a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was the eldest by probably 40 or 50 years, inasmuch as he made his will when the philosopher was only in his sixteenth year, and who never entered holy orders, which the founder of the school did."

FRAS. REDFERN.





E. J. Sneyd.

W. B. Redfern. 1884.

"LEATHER BOTTLE," FROM HULTON ABBEY, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE REV. WALTER SNEYD, OF KEELE HALL.